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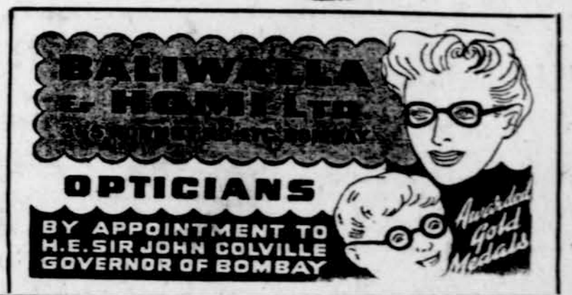

CO RIPTION FOR CONS TRUCTIVE WORK

Jawaha For New Ves

CAPITALI EXPOSED: WAY RISIS

Need For To Ste

-operation uction

: The Prime Minis- urating the annual Chambers of Com- y speaking indus- categories—those mediately, those future in gradual t for private enter- d his opinion that ernment possessed ting their various ring industries al-

CAPITAL G

As regards availability goods, Pt. Nehru said could not get them from would try to get them f she could. Even if she them, she should manag without them and not In the present contex most important ways of crisis was the immediate of cottage industries on The Prime Minister m he was coming more and conclusion that what the ed today was conscriptio military sense but for so Referring to Indo-Paki barriers, he expressed the time would come very soo would be no such barri favoured free movemen throughout the Indian U ing States.

REGIONAL CO-OPE

The Prime Minister gional co-operation betw and South-east Asian c building up a common sp tion, economic, defence a He ended his speech peal for the goodwill and of the commercial and community. Government pared to give them their co-operation. Indeed the question of Government pared, it was their bound help all groups and sect community working for good .

Ministers, members of t tic Corps and high offi among those who attende sion.

WHAT WORLD IS AND OUG

A suggestion had been Prime Minister continued, planning her future In base her action on the was today and not on the should be. He agreed world as it really was at moment could not be ign said: "If we do not keep picture of the world as be, then it will not be us to advance in the righ We should keep a watc direction in which we do step, and also the direction we are compelled to move events and we should constantly to minimise the between the two'

The danger, Pandit Nehr out was the tendency to ke at the world as it was and to have their minds so in the past glory as to re incapable of seeing the wo day and visualising the wo morrow.

The world was passing revolutionary age. All m things, good as well as evil, pening in the world. It was of stress and strife. War cl on the horizon and minc people were full of fear a hension. "I do not think will be war in the near fut do not wish to create a but still we cannot afford the fact that the world at treading a dangerous pat may lead to serious upheav

IN CASE OF WA

If there was a war in t all the ambitious plans for lopment of India would nothing, said the Prime Even if there was no actual present war of nerves, if c was sure to do great har country's business, comme industry.

Questions had been rais

(Continued on page

S' ROUTED LL FRONTS

rce Attacks In Hwaian Area

G, March 28 (Reuter): 200 Chinese Communist the Waian area, in West rovince, were falling back he mountains after severe Government forces, pro- nt dispatches reported here

nits of General Pu Tso Yi hina Commander-in-Chief to be carrying all before to be expected to recapture ly lost cities of Tienchang nyaoyang in North Eastern rovince.

nent military quarters were that nationalist troops were he initiative along the Peip- n Railway. Communist ound Tatung, main nationa- ghold in north Shansi Pro- re expected to withdraw attempting to assault the

traffic was restored today Linfen, in South Shansi Pro- d Chengteh, capital of Jehol

iment forces were mopping the railway in North Hopei. Communists columns are re- alling back to their mountain

Manchuria 50,000 Communist have begun probing attacks the airfield on the Western s of Changchun.

Govt. To Take Over rashtra Railways

om Our Correspondent)

RAJKOT March 28.

Saurashtra Government meeting will be held on evening. There are nearly s on the agenda. Ministers uss and come to important ions regarding co-ordination railways and factors arising this co-ordination. It may ed that all this co-ordinated y Administration is to be d over to the Government of

Thus United Sourashtra ays will be put under the control and management of Indian Government.

ISTERIAL CRISIS REWING IN LEBANON

RUT, March 28 (Reuter).—A terial crisis appears to be brew- n the Lebanon, as a result of the t extension for three months of yro-Lebanese Common Interests tion of 1944, which ends on 31, cables Thabet Khalidi, s Special Correspondent.

Prime Ministers of both Leba- d Syria took advantage of the eague Political Committee meet- Beirut to agree to postpone the on of the currency of their e countries pending discus- reach a compromise solution. yrians are making Lebanon's n from the Franc bloc a pri- dition for the review and set- n a new basis of the present ncial and economic policy. banese Parliamentary majo- the other hand, favours the agreement initialled e, insisting that it is vital ntry's economc stability atified without delay.

The Indian delegation to the United Nations Conference on Freedom of Information, photographed in their office in Palais des Nations in Geneva. Left to right: Mr. Chandulal Shah, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, (Editor, Bombay Chronicle), Sir Dhiren Mitra, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar (Leader), Mr. P. L. Bhandari, Mr. D. B. Desai Mr. G. S. Bhalja, Mr. S. D. Kalelkar and Mr. P. C. Chaudhuri.

Hyderabad Women Go On Fast

Step Taken To Rouse National Conscience: Intolerable Situation In State

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March 28, (A.P.I.): Over one thousand women of Hyderabad and Secunderabad went on a 24-hour fast early this morning, to arouse public opinion inside and outside the State "to the disturbed and intolerable atmosphere in the State."

A statement issued on behalf of the fasting women said: "We have decided on a 24-hour fast to offer prayers to the Almighty that He may grant enough wisdom and strength to those in power to save the country from utter destruction and to meet the popular demands for the establishment of Responsible Government in the State".

ITTEHAD TACTICS

BEZWADA (By Mail):

From Hyderabad State Congress Publicity Office:—

News received from various parts of the Nizam's Dominions during the last week is revealing a new phase in the tactics of Ittehad-Ul-Muslimeen programme who are ravaging peace and tranquility in Hyderabad State by indulging in subversive tactics not known yet to history.

Also it has now come to light through the leaflets distributed in Sultan Bazaar, Hyderabad, that the Razakars were instructed by the Ittehad-Ul-Muslimeen Action Committee to raid and loot all villages wherever they suspected State Congress activities and the houses of Satyagrahis.

In Telangana, Karnataka and Maharashtra areas the Ittehad Razakars raided or burnt villages numbering upto hundred and looted or burnt the property to a tune of many lakhs. Specially in Andhra area the Razakars had concentrated their forces in Warangal District where nearly eight villages were reduced to ashes resulting in the death of 18 persons.

They began to spread their wings of Direct Action over Palwancha, Gadwal, Adilabad areas. In Maharashtra and Karnataka village after village was burnt down. A special mention must be made of those villages of Karnataka namely Ambulasiduvarge, Happebeda, Lalvadi, Besari Nagam, Chitali and Patali villages belonging to the Karnataka part of the Hyderabad State.

EXODUS FROM STATE

In view of this devastating condition that is now obtaining in Hyderabad State people from many parts of the State are pouring in into the Indian Union. In the last week nearly fifty thousand people belonging to Warangal, Palwancha, Gadwal, Adilabad, Aurangabad, Parbhani, Jalna and Gulburga areas came over to the Indian Dominion with out a pie in their pockets and little on their bodies.

In a raid on Konkapaka the Ittehad Razakars with the Reserve Police burnt the village and catching the fleeing villagers, getting them tied with ropes, shot them. Sixteen persons were shot dead.

In Showtapalli also on the same day 30 villagers were shot dead by another batch of Razarkars. Two persons were tied hands and legs with back to back and then they were shot at, so that they could kill two persons with one bullet. The corpses of the dead were thrown into the burning houses and bodies of 11 persons were founding missing. The raid was conducted under the leadership of a Vakil of Warangal.

A tragic thing happened as a sequel to the firings when the mother of one of the killed drowned herself in a tank out of sorrow. Nearly 250 candies of paddy was burnt in the fire. In Anantaram, a youngman K. Jakkayya, was shot dead by the Razakars.

People evacuating the villages and leaving for Indian Union territories. The Union Government was appraised of the Razakars' ravages by the evacuees.

SOCIALIST PARTY SUPPORT TO HYDERABAD STRUGGLE

BOMBAY, March 27 (API): The National Executive of the Socialist Party, which met at Nasik, has appointed a sub-committee to guide the members of the Socialist Party in the peoples struggle in Hyderabad.

The Chairman of this Committee is Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali. Mr. Mhadeo Singh, Secretary of the Hyderabad branch of the party will act as Secretary of the Committee. Other members of the Committee include Dr. K. B. Menon, Maganlal Bagdi and Shiru Limaye.

The Committee will be responsible for framing and execution of the party's policy regarding Hyderabad State. The first meeting of the Committee will be held at Sholapur on April 7.

INDIAN CURRENCY LEGALISED IN HYDERABAD

HYDERABAD (Dn.) March 28 (API).—The Nizam's Government have amended their Ordinance issued in December 1947, penalising the use of any currency other than the State currency for cash transactions within Hyderabad State.

The amended Ordinance legalises the use of Indian currency by travellers or visitors from outside the State for their 'bona fide' requirements.

SIMLA, March 28. (A.P.I.): Control over the distribution of kerosene oil and diesel oil will be withdrawn in the East Punjab with effect from April 1, 1948.

19 KILLED IN I.N.A. PLANE CRASH NEAR VENACO

Volunteer Parties At Work To Recover Dead Bodies

PARIS, March 28. (Reuter): Volunteer parties of Gendarmes mountaineers set out today for the snow-covered heights of Mount Cardo, Central Corsica, to recover the bodies of the 19 passengers and crew of the Indian National Airways "Viking" which crashed yesterday.

Major William Routley, British Consul in Ajaccio told "Reuter" that continuing foggy weather over Corsica today would make rescue operations on the slippery mountain top difficult and that the parties did not expect to return to Ajaccio until later today.

He said the recovered bodies would be taken immediately to Venaco village, three miles from the scenes of the crash.

One party reached the wreck last night but was unable to get the bodies to Venice because of lack of equipment. They camped the night in a sheltered spot nearby, awaiting the arrival of the heavily equipped parties who set out on the four hour climb soon after dawn today.

THE CRASH

The plane, on its way from New Delhi to London, struck the easslopes of Mount Cardo at 6,000 feet soon after leaving Rome yesterday.

It was delivered it crashed after being buffeted by a heavy wind and striking an air pocket.

Reports indicated that the fuselage broke in two, throwing the passengers into snow covering the peak.

The bodies of the crew were found in the machine.

List Of Passengers:

NEW DELHI, March 28 (API): The Indian National Airways' Aircraft "Viking" which crashed on the eastern slopes of Mount Cardo near Venaco, Corsica, yesterday left here on Wednesday, March 24 for London.

The following is the list of passengers and the crew aboard the aircraft:—Mrs. Dougall, Mr. P. G. Harwood, Mr. Bammi, Mr. Madan, Miss Lane, Mr. Krishen Prasad, Mr. Talati, Mrs. Talati, Mrs. Bammi, Miss Rudra, Mr. K. Stiffle, Major Nott, Mrs. Nott, Master Nott;

The crew consisted of:—Engineer B. Lall, Commander Ghosh. Pilot B. D. Choudhury, Radio Officer B. D. Patwardhan and L. N. Gupta.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

"Indian National Airways with the concurrence of the Government of India regret to announce that their vickers "Viking" aircraft, VT-CEL, which left Delhi on March 24 on a charter flight bound for the United Kingdom crashed into Mount Cardo in Corsica at approximately noon (Indian time) yesterday, says a Communique issued by the Indian National Airways today. "It is feared that the passengers and crew on board this aircraft totalling 19 have been killed but as the rescue party's final report is not yet available, the fatalities cannot be confirmed".

Indian Big Business Raises 'Red' Scare

GOVT.'S NATIONALISATION POLICY ATTACKED

Demand For Better Deal For Private Enterprise

NEW DELHI, March 28, (A.P.I.): The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, today adopted a resolution expressing its opinion that "it is not in the interests of the country to nationalise banking as recommended in the A. I. C. C. Economic Programme Committee and that the Reserve Bank of India should not be nationalised.

The Federation passed another resolution stressing the need for reorientation in the policy governing the import and export trade of the country.

It also adopted a resolution on the policy of nationalisation of industries stressing the need for a clear cut pronouncement by the Government.

The resolution on nationalisation of banking, said, "The Federation is definitely of the opinion that it is not in the interest of the country to nationalise banking as recommended by the Economic Programme Committee. Moreover, it is also opposed to bringing all resources available for investment under the control and direction of the State, as it would strike at the very foundation of the Working of private enterprise in this country. The Federation, however, welcomes the recent statement of the Prime Minister that Government have no intention of nationalising commercial banks.

DONT NATIONALISE RESERVE BANK

"As regards the Reserve Bank of India, the Federation is definitely of the opinion that it should not be nationalised. Apart from the present pre-occupation of Government with pressing problems and the dearth of sufficient personnel of requisite qualifications for places of control and management, which would make the nationalisation of that Bank extremely unwise, the Federation considers it essential that those who dictate the policy of the Reserve Bank must bring an independent approach and judgment in the management of the affairs of that Bank. Such an independent approach and judgment are specially called for, particularly as the Bank has to deal very largely with the finances of the Government of India. The Federation would, therefore, most strongly urge the Government of India to reconsider their decision as regards the nationalisation of the Reserve Bank and not to proceed with any scheme that they may have evolved in connection therewith.

Mr. Tulsidas Kilachand, moving the resolution, expressed the hope "entertained by all of us" that in formulating their policy in regard to this vital matter, "our national leaders will attach adequate importance to the practical realities of the situation and will not allow their judgment to be influenced by ideological considerations".

"AN IDEOLOGICAL PROPOSITION"

Mr. J. J. Kapadia characterised the proposal for nationalisation of banking as "an ideological proposition" which was "nothing short of Communism".

Mr. Kapadia characterised as "Niggardly" the basis of compensation suggested in regard to Reserve Bank shares and as a "form of veiled expropriation" the basis suggested for Imperial Bank shares.

Mr. Lakshmi Narsu asked: "What was it that Government wanted to gain by nationalising the Reserve Bank? Nobody seemed to have given any reply to that question.

EXPORT AND IMPORT TRADE POLICY

The Federation passed a resolution moved by Mr. Ramdas Kilachand stressing the need for a re-orientation in the policy of governing the import and export trade of the country, due account being taken of the changes in the direction and composition of her overseas trade during the period of the war.

"Over and above food imports, India will have to import on a large scale, capital goods for implementing the programme of industrial development. The import policy of the country should, therefore, be directed towards conserving India's foreign exchange resources mainly for the above purpose. In settling this import policy, effective steps should be taken, not only to prevent the importation of luxury goods, but also to ensure that even as regards

(Continued on Page 5.)

WHO TO DO WHAT IN EVENT OF WAR

Decisions Reached At Meeting Of U. S. Joint Chiefs Of Staff

WASHINGTON, March 27. (Reuter): The Secretary of Defence, Mr. James Forrestal, said today that all controversial points which had divided the nation's armed services, as to who should do what with what weapons in the event of war, have been settled.

The Forrestal statement was contained in a memorandum on the conference of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, held at Key West, Florida, and was addressed to President Truman.

"Strategic warfare has been assigned as a primary function of the Air Force, and the Navy is assigned, as a primary function, the conduct of air operations necessary for the accomplishment of objectives in a Naval campaign.

"Provision has been made for Naval Aviation to participate in the overall air effort, as directed by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. The Navy will not be prohibited from attacking any target inland or otherwise.

Mr. Forrestal defined "objective" as:

"To win any future war in which we may become involved with the greatest economy of time and men."

Pakistan Notes Not Legal Tender In India

KARACHI, March 28 (API).—Pakistan-inscribed notes will be legal tender only in Pakistan while India notes will remain legal tender in Pakistan upto the 30th September, 1948.

Stop Press

MOSCOW CENSURES AUSTRIA'S COMMUNIST LEADERSHIP

VIENNA, March 28. (U.P.A.): Political intelligence sources claimed today that Austria's communist leadership was recently severely censured from Moscow for poor exploitation of its opportunities following the Czech crisis.

U. S. RECRUITING OFFICES SWAMPED WITH BUSINESS

WASHINGTON, March 28. (U.P.A.): Recruiting offices have been swamped with business since President Harry Truman asked Congress to revive conscription. But most of the callers are just asking questions—not signing up.

ILLEGAL JEWISH SHIP

JERUSALEM, March 28. (Reuter): A Jewish illegal immigrant ship carrying 800 Jews was intercepted by the British Navy off Palestine coast today.

BELGIAN AMBASSADOR

MADRAS, March 28. (A.P.I.): His Highness the Prince De Ligne, Ambassador of Belgium in India arrived in Madras by air from Delhi last evening. His Highness is staying at the Government House, Guindy

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THE 1948 OLYMPIC GAMES

Britain Becomes Venue After Lapse Of Twelve Years

(The Olympic Games to be held in Britain in July-August this year are being staged after a lapse of 12 years. The last Games were held in Berlin in 1936).

For 1,000 years the Games were held by the ancient Greeks, until suppressed in A.D. 394. In 1896 1,500 years later—they were revived, and, as in the original Games, held at four-year intervals. This four-year period culminating in each series was, in Greek terminology, an Olympiad, and the coming Games are consequently the XIV Olympiad. In fact, however, they are the twelfth of the modern line, as no Games were held in 1916, 1940 or 1944, while an additional series took place in Athens in 1906.

The venues of the Games have been as follows:

1896	Athens	1912	Stockholm
1900	Paris	1920	Antwerp
1904	St. Louis	1924	Paris
1906	Athens	1928	Amsterdam
1908	London	1932	Los Angeles
		1936	Berlin

The British Olympic Association asked for and was promised the full support of the British Government, and the Games will be formally opened by H.M. the King.

ORGANISING COMMITTEE

On being assured of this support, the Association nominated "The Organising Committee for the XIVth Olympiad" under the Presidency of Lord Portal and the Chairmanship of Lord Burghley. Lord Burghley himself has been a famous athlete and was an Olympic winner in 1928. Speaking, soon after his appointment, on the coming Games, he said: "Sport is one of the great common denominators of all the peoples of the world ....Having competed in three Olympic Games myself and been present at one other, I can tell you that I have friendships which have been set up by those Games which have been present through my life. Surely that must be for the good of the world."

The Organising Committee has set up the following sub-committees: Technical, Medical, Transport, Finance, Press and Publicity, Reception, Housing and Arts. This last Committee, which is divided into five sections (Literature, Sculpture, Painting and Graphic Art, Architecture, and Music), has been formed to deal with the Arts competitions which were always a part of the Ancient Games. The Music section will also supervise the training of choirs and massed bands.

To find accommodation for the very large number (provisionally estimated at over 5,000) of competitors and officials is a problem of some magnitude. Army and Air Force quarters in Richmond Park and at Uxbridge and West Drayton, lying to the South-West and West of London, will house some 3,500. Arrangements have been made for the reception of the Yachting Competitors at Torquay in Devonshire, and for the rowers and canoeists at Henley-on-Thames, near London.

Still more accommodation is needed, and it is hoped to secure this near Wembley itself.

SECTIONS OF GAMES

The main venue of the Games is the Empire Stadium, Wembley, a suburb to the North-West of London, where the events will take place from July 29 to August 14. The Winter Sports were held in February at St. Moritz, under the aegis of the Swiss Olympic Committee, Lausanne.

The sports include the following:

EQUESTRIANISM: Dressage, Cross-country and Jumping will take place at Aldershot, in Hampshire, and will be spread over three days. The coveted Prix des Nations, however, a jumping event, will be held at Wembley, on the last day of the Games.

YACHTING: Five classes have been agreed upon, and the races will take place 3rd-6th August and 10th-12th August off Torquay in Devonshire. This venue has been chosen as giving the minimum advantage to yachtsmen with local knowledge. There is no tide, winds are mainly from the South-West, and there is clear open water.

FENCING is to be decided in London. Eight pistes (fencing strips) will be laid down for the contests.

SHOOTING will take place from 2nd to 6th August at Bisley, Surrey, world-famous rifle-range. It is expected that there will be three events, full-bore, .22 inches (5.5 mm) and pistol.

BOXING: All contests will be held at Wembley between 29th July and 3rd or 4th August.

SWIMMING at Wembley: The first event will start on 7th August and the finals will be held on the 12th or 13th August.

CYCLING: Five events will take place at Herne Hill, a famous track in South-East London, on the 4th, 6th and 7th August. There will also be two road races over 125 miles (200 kilometres) which will be held in Richmond Park, near London.

FOOTBALL: Preliminary rounds will be played on football fields in the London area from 30th July onwards. Semi-finals (10th and 11th August) and final (13th August) will be played at Wembley.

ROWING will take place at Henley-on-Thames, near London, from 6th to 11th August and will probably consist of seven events.

CANOEING on the same course, 12th and 13th August. Nine events have been suggested.

BASKET BALL: Harringay Arena in North London is the venue for this tournament. It is expected to last from 31st July to 6th August.

FIELD HOCKEY: Preliminary rounds will be played in the London area from 3rd to 7th August, with the final at Wembley on 9th August.

WRESTLING AND WEIGHT-LIFTING will take place in a London Arena: wrestling in both Greece-Roman style and Catch-as-Catch-Can from 29th July to 5th August; weight-lifting (six classes) from 10th to 12th August.

MODERN PENTATHLON, based on the Ancient Greek search for the best athlete, comprises:—

Running (Cross-country)	..	near London
Shooting	..	at Bisley
Riding	..	at Aldershot
Fencing	..	at Wembley
Swimming	..	at Wembley

The Modern Pentathlon will last from 31st July to 5th August.

GYMNASTICS: Team and individual competitions will be held probably at Wembley in the second week of the Games.

ATHLETICS, consisting of Track and Field events, Decathlon, Marathon Race, and Road Walk, will take place from 30th July to 7th August. The events under the first three headings will take place in their entirety at Wembley, while the last two named will begin and end there.

There will be 13 Track events for men and 4 for women, 8 Field events for men and 5 for women. The Decathlon consists of 4 Track and 6 Field events.

The length of the Marathon Race is 26 miles 385 yards, or 42.194 Kilometres, and was so fixed in 1908 by the International Amateur Athletics Federation. The runners will leave Wembley Stadium and follow a course through Stanmore, Boreham Wood, Radlett, Stanmore, and back to Wembley.

The course for the 50 Kilometre (31 miles) Road Walk is the same as that for the Marathon Race with an extension from Radlett.

VENUES: Wembley Stadium: Wembley Stadium was built 24 years ago, having been completed in 300 working days at a cost of £750,000 (Rs. 9.98 crores). The Stadium was opened on 28 April, 1923.

The Stadium holds over 99,000 people and is used for football and greyhound and speedway racing. Wembley was the home of the British Empire Exhibition held in 1924-25.

Wembley Pool: Built in 1933-34 of ferro-concrete and glass, the span of the roof is 240 feet, while at one end is the biggest single-span proscenium arch in the world.

Its seating capacity is 10,000, and it is used for swimming, skating, ice-hockey, boxing, indoor (lawn) tennis, and table tennis. The Pool has underwater illumination and was the first in the country to introduce artificial waves.

Harringay Arena: Erected in 1936 as a centre for boxing and ice-hockey, the building is free from internal columns or supports so that every spectator has an uninterrupted view. 11,000 people can leave the arena in 2 minutes by 64 exists. It can be changed from a skating-rink to a boxing-arena or dance floor in a few hours. Ten miles of piping freeze the skating surface which measures 185 feet by 90 feet. The seating capacity for ice-hockey is 10,000 and for boxing 11,500. Roller Speedway Skating has also taken place here.

Herne Hill Track: Capacity 10,000 used for athletics, cycle-racing and Rugby football.

ORIGIN OF TYPEWRITER

The news has just come in that Burma may soon be ordering from Britain the first typewriters ever made with a Burmese keyboard.

Britain is the country which undertook the pioneering work on the manufacture of typewriters. For it was 234 years ago—1714 —that an English engineer, Henry Mill, patented the original typewriter. A cumbersome and, by presentday standards not a particularly efficient machine, it was the direct ancestor of the 1,250,000 machines that are now an integral part of British life.

Over a century after Mill's patent—in 1850 — a man in Manchester was making typewriters for the blind. The first commercial machines, however, were marketed in America in 1875.

For almost 170 years after Mill's invention there was reluctance to accept these machines in offices, but prejudices (chiefly inspired by scriveners whose livelihood came from their "copper-plate" handwriting) gradually broke down, and by 188 the British Civil Service employed two "Lady Typewriters". They were among the first 20 engaged in offices anywhere in Britain. What a change today!

When the Typewriter Traders Federation met in London recently to celebrate its silver jubilee it was reported that more than 500,000 women earn their living by typing in Britain today.

And whereas the first machines were kept under lock and key, to be used only for experiment by the heads of firms, there are now 1,250,000 in use in Britain.

The standard English keyboard has not changed for the last 63 years, although many attempts have been made to popularize various different key arrangements.

Visit From 250 Doctors

MELBOURNE, (Reuter): Leona Moules, aged 7½, received a visit from 250 doctors at the Royal Melbourne Hospital recently. Their interest was professional.

Leona, whose wife was despaired of last July, was introduced to the 250 doctors because of the medical interest roused by the saving of her life with streptomycin when she contracted tuberculameningitis.

When Leona was admitted to the Children's Hospital, her mother was told that the child might have three days. Streptomycin was then given regularly, and for three months Leona did not know her mother. Last September she began to recognise her mother and continued to make progress. On December 10 she was allowed to be taken home. On January 11, Leona went back for a further three weeks as a check, and about a month ago she went home cured.

Leona was thrilled to meet the doctors this month. Her favourite is Sir Hugh Cairns, eminent neuro-surgeon, from London.

Leona is an only child. Three boys died, one at birth, one at eight hours and the third at eight days.

Don't Go West Young Man

WASHINGTON, (Reuter): Only 17 of every 100 women in the west are single, according to figures just released by the Census Bureau. In the north-east, 25 of every 100 are single.

Other findings of the bureau are:—There is one widower to every three widows in the United States.

Twenty of every 100 married women living with their husbands are either working or looking for jobs. In 1940 there were only 15 in 100.

Married men in general are on a higher educational and economic level than single men, but single women have the highest educational attainment for their sex.

SWEDEN STRENGTHENS HER DEFENCES

Air Force To Be Doubled: Training Of Pilots Starts

STOCKHOLM, March, 28 (Reuter): Faced with the recent deterioration in the international situation generally and in particular with the Soviet Union's moves to bring Finland within her orbit, Sweden is taking measures to strengthen her defences with a sense of urgency cables Reuter Correspondent.

After the recent demand of General Helge Jung, the Commander-in-Chief, for the recallup of more men, for more supplies of war material and ammunition and for the building of new fortifications and new airfields, Herr Allan Vougt, Minister for Defence, has now agreed to a five-year plan for the development of the Swedish Air Force.

Under the plan, the personnel of the Air Force is to be doubled.

It also provides for the doubling of the Day-Fighter Force and for the addition of a Night-Fighter Wing, an Attack Wing and a Reconnaissance Squadron at a total cost of 75,000,000 kroner a year.

The Swedish Air Force has hitherto lacked night fighter planes and pilots, but the training of such pilots has already been started—in Mosquitos bought from Britain earlier this year.

Herr Vougt confirmed that experiments with guided missiles have been going on in Sweden for some time.

It is widely held here that if Sweden's defence problem is to be solved definitely, strategical consideration, involving the question of Sweden's and for that matter the whole of Scandinavia's, foreign political position, must be taken into account.

This raises the question of neutrality or adhesion to one of the Big Power Blocs—that is, in effect, the Western Bloc, since only the Communists favour collaboration with Russia.

neutral, but influential bodies in the three kingdoms, especially among the

These countries are traditionally conservatives and Liberals declare that Ideologically, Scandinavia has already taken up her position at the side of the democracies. Economically she belongs to the West and militarily, her only chance of survival lies in securing the support of the Western Powers.

OTHERS MAY DECIDE

These circles believe that if Scandinavia does not soon decide for herself, others will decide for her. Russia, knowing that her time-table had been upset, has started a race against the new policy of the Western Powers as defined by President Truman, Mr. George Marshall the United States Secretary of State, and Mr. Ernest Bevin, continued Soviet expansion is by no means unlikely, they say.

THREE POTENTIAL DANGERS

They point to three potential sources of danger:

1. The Finnish delagation which is in Moscow to discuss the proposed friendship and mutual assistance pact with Russia is known to include members who are prepared to run the risk of bringing the Finnish question to the United Nations, if Moscow should prove totally unwilling to yield on any points in her proposal.

Such a step might have serious repercussions not for Finland alone but also for the whole of Scandinavia.

OFFER TO NORWAY

2. Rumours of a Russian offer to Norway of a pact similar to that proposed to Finland are persistently cropping up, in spite of repeated denials by Mr. Halvard Lange, the Norwegian Foreign Minister.

A Russian approach of this kind to Norway, sooner or later, would, however seem quite likely in view of the strategic importance to Russia o Spitsbergen and northern Norway with its port of Narvik.

3. Owing to the election campagin, the United States may be rendered more of less incapable of taking decisive action for eight crutical months. During this time, Russia is likely to go all out to strengthen and extend her positions in various directions, of which one may very well be Scandinavia.

None For The Road

BALTIMORE. (Reuter): Five Maryland counties have found a way for wives to make sure their husbands do not tarry at bars on the way home from work.

All they have to do is to write a note to the bartender asking him not to serve drinks to their husbands.

All India Table Tennis Federation

MADRAS, March 28. (A. P. I.): "The All-India Table Tennis Federation has been permitted by the International Table Tennis Federation to affiliate Ceylon for a period of one year" says the Honorary Secretary, All-India Table Tennis Federation in a communication to the press.

AUSTRALIA DECLARES AT 184 FOR EIGHT

Ceylon Replies With 46 For Two— Bradman Out For 20

COLOMBO, March 27 (Reuter).—The weather was bright and warm and the pitch dry and hardening after yesterday's sharp showers, when the match between Australia and Ceylon began here today.

Australians won the toss and elected to bat. Barnes and Brown opened for Australia before a gathering estimated at 15,000.

The Australians lost Brown before reaching two digits. Playing a slow-break from Coomaraswamy, he was out lbw at 8.

Bradman joined Barnes, who had earlier been missed at deep midon by Heyn.

BRADMAN OUT FOR 20

Coomaraswamy was keeping a steady length and varying the pace. At one stage his figures were 8|4|8|1. He kept Bradman scoring slow singles and the score crept along to 68 when a bowling change produced a quick result. B. R. Heyn, a fast medium bowler claimed the Australian Captain's wicket off the first ball of his second over Bradman misjudged and lifted the ball to coverpoint where R. L. De Kretser took an easy catch. Bradman's score of 20 was made in singles and two's.

Barnes at this stage was 38 not out.

BARNES' FLAWLESS DISPLAY

Barnes gave a faultless display scoring all round the wicket, and hooked Heyn for a six. He retired owing to indisposition after scoring 49 in hundred minutes with the total at 86 for three.

Miller and left-hander Neil Harvey improved the rate of scoring but steady pace bowling and good fielding kept the batsmen on the defensive.

At lunch the score was 93 for three wickets, Miller not out 9, Harvey not out 5, Extras 7.

SETBACK AFTER LUNCH

On resumption after lunch the Australians suffered a setback. Coomaraswamy coming on after a spell of rest claimed two wickets in successive balls. Harvey flicking a ball gave a catch to S. Jayawickrema at second slip and four wickets were down for 106, Harvey having scored 8. In the next ball Hamence was clean-bowled for a duck.

Miller and Loxton in an enterprising partnership of 30 minutes raised the score to 143 and then Miller was caught by C. I. Gunasekera off the spin bowler De Kretser for 46, including one six.

Kretser took another wicket when Loxton in glancing him to the legside was caught by M. Rodrigo for 32 and more than half the Australian side was out for 173 runs.

DECLARED AT 184 FOR 8

Five runs later Coomaraswamy clean-bowled Saggers who had scored 6 in a total of 178 and at tea the Australians declared at 184 for eight wickets, leaving Ceylon 90 minutes of batting.

Coomaraswamy had taken four wickets for 40 runs.

CEYLON

Going in to bat after tea the Ceylon team scored 46 runs for the loss of two wickets when rain stopped play.

Barnes had recovered from his indisposition by the time the Australians took the field, and drew first blood by getting S. Nagendra leg before with the score at 14. Rodrigo the other Ceylon opening batsman, made 26 before he fell to Johnson.

AUSTRALIAN TEAM

W. A. Brown lbw Coomaraswamy	3
S. Barnes (retired)	49
Don Bradman c De Kretser b Heyn	20
K. Miller c Gunasekera b Ds Kretser	46
N. Harvey c Jayawickreme b Coomaraswamy	8
R. Hamence b Coomaraswamy	0
S. Loxton c Rodrigo b De Kretser	34
R. Saggers b Coomaraswamy	6
Ian Johnson not out	2
D. Ring not out	6
Extras	10
Total (for seven wickets declared)	184

Fall of wickets: 1 for 8, 2 for 68, 3 for 106, 4 for 105, 5 for 143, 6 for 173 and 7 for 178.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Allen 13|1|2|3|0.
Coomaraswamy 15|2|45|4.
Heyn 15|0|43|1.
Jayawickreme 5|1|14|0.
De Kretser 12|1|39|2.

CEYLON TEAM

M. Rodrigo c and b Johnson	26
S. Nagendra lbw Barnes	5
Saram not out	7
M. Sathasivan not out	6
Extras	2
Total (for two wickets)	46

Fall of wickets: 1 at 14, 2 at 39.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Miller 2|1|3|0.
Loxton 2|1|3|0.
Barnes 4|1|6|1.
Ring 4|2|1|0|0.
Johnson 3|2|8|1.
Toshack 4|1|16|0.

Indian

BY DR. RANJEE G. S

The other day Clifford B dined together at a resta Piccadilly. The place was The gypsy orchestra playe for the simple reason that paid it the least attention. seemed to be interested in talk.

Bax did not like this: he see anyone unhappy or bo catching the eye of the firs he smiled affably and ra wine glass to him. At man's face lit up, and he finitely better.

The head waiter, as hap these Continental cafes, fus us like a fat, libidinous p everything as you want it, asked for the third tim thanks," I said. (I am mistook me for the Akmond

As the fellow was about away, Bax handed him a p and said to him: "Please to the violinist with my ments."

"Oh, thank you, sir".

"Now why did he say tha asked me. "The money meant for him."

"He is too obsequious." I "I don't like him". "Nor

However, the violinist was with the gift and regaled some lovely Hungarian There was no doubt that couragement to do his best everybody was looking at h he played as one inspired.

"No artist can live witho ciation," said Bax. "It is bish to say that one create that just for one's own del suring that is not shared i pleasure. A man on a de say, a Robinson Crusoe—th of keeping alive....." H took a sip from his glass: "By the way, Ranjee, have to see Ram Gopal?"

"No. Is he good?"

"First-rate. And he is handsome."

Next day, curiously eno daughter said to me that sh to see the Indian ballet. went.

The Saville Theatre, Lond the show was being produ packed when we arrived. no late-comers. Everybody his or her place a few min the curtain went up. Tha that no one wanted to miss

Indian ballet is now new me. I saw Uday Shankar company in France years a in the '30's, it fell to my l an Indian dancer, Miss Ia banoo, to appear on the stage. On that occasion, had gathered together a celebrities— Sir William R Sturge Moore, Epstein, ar others. All of them were by what they saw. And; had to deliver a speech on wardness of the Indian dan to study the whole subject. groaned then! I thought wasting my time. But no glad I know something ab whole subject. How I groa I thought I was wasting m But now I am glad I know

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The constant worry of all ers is finding the right man right job. But this problem no longer vex YOU. All th need do is to notify your to an Employment Exchan Exchange, which maintains tematic record of the qualifi and other details of all th cants will submit a "short

dion

Indian dance. No eless.

elightful two hours Theatre. What shall praise? The or- the direction of hia, roes extremely ancers, especially Miss Mr. Rajeshwar, have beauty. The guest ai Nag, has a rich voice. The dresses pure pleasure for the by the various per- that French "countries have been inspired to

ction of the evening is m Gopal. As soon on the scene tre- everything as you want it, use greets him. is, perhaps, a lesser jay Shankar, but he He dominates the ertain roles—that of ple — he appears tre- , as Clifford Bax said, good-looking. I heard e say: "Isn't he " The young man, whether her brother, ice, merely grunted. nterval and after the heard nothing but good al. "Isn't he wonder- perfect stranger to me, to be the general ver- the English public is am Gopal is very popu- pular that he has pro- y..

see Ram Gopal in his As was to be ex- surrounded by admi- orief chat with him. that you are from the a. Is that true?" half Rajput, half Bur- might call me a half- aughed mischievously. is sure of himself never nality. There was a tain Indians tried to ards or Italians. Un- by fooled no one but

is a good Indian. e fanatical. He was si girl for wasting her ng to play the piano. aughter to break her in for the sitar. He rovide her with an appears, is coming over

ndian myself. I love but I don't care for art. All beauty is tter where it is found.

om v... failed **O SILENT** e her **EP** emain

, oneReuter): Fish that meet make clacking noi- devel- are the bright- largin in the making. erset, a director of war ish noises for navy labo- technical adviser. using special underseas hydrophones have been strange noises for many fish, the picture proves, noisy and the ocean's ed to in song and story deep" are still deep but silent.

nd peg... are peg...

suitable candidates to you tion. The preliminary will save you the un- bother of interviewing candidates.

vices of the Exchanges ly free and by notifying vancies, you place yourself obligation whatever. The only submit the candi- final choice is entirely

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AMRUTANJAN
E
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Government of Maharashtra
on 18 April, 2017

Y & SUBURBS

To-day

u : Falgun Vad 5, 2004.
im : Jamadi-ul-Avval 17 1367.
: Meher 28, 1317.
ise : 6-36 a.m. Sunset : 18-52 p.m.
tide : 02-22, 15-16.
ide : 08-32, 21-00.

omestic Occurrence

WEDDING.

dding of Sharda, daughter of Balvantrai G. Desai, Solicitor bay Municipality) with Mr. tilal Maibhai Desai will take e today 29-3-48), at 7 p.m. (S. T.), Madhav Bag", C. P. Tank.

u-day's Engagements

. N.: The fourteenth annual meeting of the P. E. N. All-Centre today (Monday), at 6 t "Arysangha", Malabar Hill. embers only.

EVENING: Today (Monday), at m., at Alexandra Girl's High Waudby Road, Mr. Amberkar, istorical aspects of Indian Art".

OMOBILE EMPLOYEES: A meet- the Bombay Automobile Em- Union will be held at Mazdoor Congress House, Bombay No. 4, at 6 p.m., under the President- Sri. S. L. 'Silam in order to a plan for arranging a con- of the Automobile employees province of Bombay. Sri. H. edi will address the meeting.

E TO MEET BOMBAY PRESS.

S. A. Dange will hold a Press nce at the Central Headquarters Communist Party of India, Raj , Sandhurst Road (at the of the Kherwadi Main Road ndhurst Road) at 11 a.m., today), on the West Bengal Govern- ban on the Communist Party . Kiron Shankar Roy's State- n the ban.

IC PRAYER IN VILE-PARLE: the auspices of Vile-Parle Con- committee, a public prayer has ranged in Memory of the of our Nation, tomorrow (Tues- 9 p.m., at Bhagini Seva Mandir on Sarojini Road, when haldas Jerajani, will address.

AL PRACTITIONERS' CON- E: A Conference of medical ners of the City will be held day, (30th inst.), at 5 p.m., in Cross Building, 141, Mint Town Hall Compound), Fort, under the presidentship of . D. Gilder, to discuss and peration of all Practitioners berculosis activities in the e following will give a talk asion :—Dr. R. G. Dhayagude ological Aspect", Dr. Bhasker on "Tuberculosis Clinic". Vydh on "Organised Home

NTI-TUBERCULOSIS ASSO- 10th annual general meet- (Tuesday), at 6 p.m., in Cross Building, 141, Mint

DOBA PANDURANG TUR- PRIZE: The Prize which nually has been awarded versity of Bombay for "the f the year in Marathi" to Priolkar for his work f Rao Bahadur Dadoba Turkhuudkar". Mr. Priol- n fortunate enough in s Prize for the second was awarded a prize for he in 1935, for his book ti-Swayamvar".

NUE CODE AMENDMENT. amend the Bombay Land e, 1879 has been pub- the Bombay Government March 24.

Court has held that rule Bombay Land Revenue is "ultra vires" on the hat the rule takes life from and 106 of the Bombay ue Code, 1879, and on the he former and the amend- e latter sections, Rule 80-A Since there is no pro- he Bombay Land Revenue wering the Government to non-agricultural assessment nce fixed, it is found neces- mend the Bombay Land de for the purpose, so that gricultural rates may be s to be consistent with the alue of non-agricultural has, therefore, been found o amend section 52 of the

W. D. Division: ag As Headquarters

Public Works Departments be called the Kolaba Divi- headquarters at Alibag and -Division to be known as Division with headquarters na under the Superintend- er, Bombay Circle, have ioned by the Government for a period of one year in instance. The existing libag and Mahad Sub-Divi- consequently been trans- n the South Thana Division Kolaba Division.

hese the Government has oned the transfer and dis- other existing Sub-Divi- en the North Thana Divi- he South Thana Division.

Conscription For Constructive Work

(Continued from page 1)

what would happe America was inca ing capital goods America failed to quirements, Pandi they would tap ot their needs. But succeed in getting any other country silt idle, but woul their affairs witho They had t and more upo strength and resou depend too much upon had always favoure international understa operation, but in th present world sit thing was to learn their own means a

ENCOURAGE INDUST

He had long th gressman that should be encoura considered them a ed to the develop industries. Indee context of things, vinced that apa distance programm dustries, one of th of meeting the pr immediate develo industries. He conclusion quite his Congress back

As an example, tremendous housin for refugees and departments thoug and cement and t because they were thing was done to That was not a proach. Though and cement, there good earth availa might be built f high officials of in. In the same for big machinery schemes to deve enough. Even if t it would take ye scheme to develo that could be don something on a scale. They migh or more machines thinking considering machine they could use m they would—but t develop productio tries on a large

'SOMETH WRONG SOM ERE'

Referring to th oblem of indus- trial expansion, t Nehru said that the progress e was not satis- factory. There was something wrong somewhere. The most vital factor to be considered was the fall in produc- tion. It was wrong to say that the fall in production was due only to the fact that no capital investment was forthcoming. The capital already invested was not yielding enough be- nefit either.

The business community was com- plaining of the heavy rate of taxation and at the same time it was an ad- mitted fact that some of them had made crores of rupees when the country and the people were passing through hard times and when the rate of taxation was 15 annas and 6 pies in a Rupee.

He agreed that the unrest pre- vailing among the Labour had ad- versely affected production, but it was not enough to blame "a group of in- terested people" for misleading the Labour. The cause was much deeper than that. The minds of the Labour in general were upset and they had lost faith in the sense of justice of those with whom they dealt.

The all-important thing was that the Labour should have satisfaction and peace of mind because when minds were upset they proved welcome fields for mischief-mongers.

NATIONALISATION ISSUE

The question of nationalisation of industries, to which reference had been made by the President in his speech, was an intricate one. It was going to be debated in the Do- minion Parliament shortly and we would not, therefore, like to antici- pate the decision of the House. He agreed, however, that Government policy should be laid down in clear and precise terms and thus leave no ambiguity in the mind of anyone on this issue.

In his personal opinion, the Prime Minister added, the industries should be nationalised. But in the circum- stances prevailing today it was not possible for anyone to decide upon one particular 'ism' and then stick to it dogmatically. Of course they must have sound principles to guide them but at the same time they could not ignore the world forces.

Except for one or two countries the principle of nationalisation of key in- dustries had been accepted all over the world. India did not have the means of nationalising all the indus- tries it had, broadly speaking the Indian industries should be divided into three categories; the industries which had to be nationalised imme- diately, the industries which might be acquired in future by gradual stages and the industries which might be left entirely for private enterprize

OLD V. NEW

"We have before us big plans for the development of India's vast poten- tialities. We should employ our fin- ancial resources and energy for the implementation of those projects ra- ther than acquiring the industries al- ready existing," said Pandit Nehru.

Even where an industry was na- tionalised, he felt that it should be run by some kind of a Statutory Cor- poration, more or less on the lines, if they liked even of private business and not Departmental level, so that the business men carried on as efficiently as private industry might.

Conscription For Social Work

Pt. Nehru said that gradually he was coming to the conclusion that what they needed in India today was a conscription, "not in a military sense but conscription of our men and wo- men for essential social work."

Soon after they emerged as an in- dependent nation they were faced with tremendous difficulties and though they could now claim to have overcome them, their victory was yet a temporary one. Delhi, the capital city of the Indian Union, was an example of the huge tasks that still remained undone in this field. The refugee camps and the row of stalls in Delhi's business centres were a disgrace. It was so because they had not succeeded in mobilising the strength of the people properly. The people were reluctant to do the work which they were assigned. They had no consideration for the fact that certain piece of work was more im- portant for the community and that it should have preference over the work that they desired for themselves.

Similarly, the Prime Minister con- tinued, there were people who lived in palatial houses but were not pre- pared to share their accommodation with those of their brethren who had no roof over their heads.

The interests of the people in ge- neral, thus suffered.

The only way out of this situation, Pt. Nehru suggested was a conscrip- tion by which men and women were left with no option but to do what was found to be good for the nation as a whole. This was the way by which they could surmount the huge obstacles that lay in their path, and change the unhealthy atmos- phere that prevailed in the country at present.

CONSCRIPTION FOR INDUSTRIALISTS

It was from this angle that the in- dustrialists of India, too, must view their role. The country and the peo- ple needed their help very much. The affairs of the State could be conduct- ed smoothly and well only if all the elements in the country worked har- moniously. The Prime Minister ap- pealed to them to give the Govern- ment their whole-hearted co-opera- tion.

CUSTOMS BARRIERS MUST GO

Pandit Nehru said that he person- ally was opposed to the idea of cus- toms barriers between the two Do- minions, and he hoped that a time would come soon when these barriers would cease to exist. These barriers were no means of financial gain to any country and it was wrong in principle that persons going from one Dominion to the other should be searched. "I also agree that there should be free movement among the Provinces and States in the Indian Union."

WARNING AGAINST PROVINCIALISM

The Prime Minister gave a warn- ing against the growing Provincialism among the people of India. "We have seen the outcome of communalism. It divided our country and then ulti- mately it led to the sacrifice of Ma- hatma Gandhi. We are trying our utmost to put an end to the poison of Communalism and shall continue to do so." But almost as great a danger as that which now started them in the face was that of Pro- vincialism. The people of one Pro- vince were becoming antagonistic to those of another and their mutual distrust was becoming serious. If they did not check this evil quickly and effectively when they shall have a United India only in name and there would be large number of units al- ways on the war path among them- selves.

ROLE OF CONGRESS

This Provincialism was worrying him a lot at present, Pandit Nehru said. Fortunately the Provincial Gov- ernments were connected with the In- dian National Congress and that or- ganisation was serving as the link among various Provinces. Without that the problem would have become even more serious.

CENTRE'S PROBLEM

Pt. Nehru suggested that industries should grow in a planned manner or they would do great harm to one an- other by indulging in unnecessary competition.

This planning should be done by the Centre. The Provinces no doubt would have to give advice and make suggestions but ultimately it would be for the Centre to lay down definite plans for the growth of industries.

NOT FOR NEW MINISTRY

Regarding the establishment at the Centre of a Ministry of International Affairs, the Prime Minister said that while he agreed with the necessity of such a Ministry, he found certain practical difficulties in the way of its being set up. They had different is- sues to take up with Foreign Gov- ernments and they did require some sort of a machinery which could look at those issues from one angle.

"Setting up a new Ministry means employment of a Secretary, Deputy Secretaries, Joint Secretaries, Addi- tional Secretaries and various other Secretaries. Even after having been in the Government for a year and a half I have not succeeded in finding out how many kinds of Secretaries have to work in a Department. After appointing these people one has to find rooms for them to work in and then when finally they do get down to serious work—and that takes many months—they come face to face with the thorny problem of adjusting their relations with other departments (laughter). And after that the rou- tine does not permit them to do their work at a quick pace. All these facts have to be considered and difficulties overcome before a new Ministry can be established."

INDIANS IN BURMA

As regards Indians in Burma, it was the duty of Government to look after their welfare and they were trying to do their utmost for them, but there were two difficulties. Firstly, they were dealing with independent countries and Indians in those coun- tries had finally to decide whether they were nationals of those countries or aliens. Secondly, India was in a fairly strong position to object to any discriminatory legislation but where there was some legislation which was equally applicable to all the people there, it became a little more difficult for India to protest, although in effect such legislation might injure Indians more than the others.

Even so, the Government of India did point out the effect of such legis- lation but there was this difficulty. If they were changing their social structure, how was India to come in the way of their doing so because in that process something happened to Indians also? It was a difficult problem. Anyhow it was up to the Government of India to do their utmost.

SOUTH & S.E. ASIA BLOC

Whatever India's other virtues or failings might be, anything that hap- pened in the whole of the Indian Ocean region affected and was affect- ed by India. She simply could not help it. Of course, if India went to pieces it would be a different matter, but if India was a big running con- cern then that big running concern affected the whole of South and South-East Asia. They must not think in terms of India dominat- ing this region but rather as co-ope- rating with the other countries in building up a common sphere of ac- tion, economic, defence and the rest. Inevitably the sphere would include Burma, almost from the beginning. Of course he need not mention Nepal. Ceylon he hoped would also come into it. Malaya, Indo-China, Siam Indonesia and so on would come in not suddenly or immediately but gradually. On the other side, Pak- istan he hoped would certainly come in. He did not know how the Middle Eastern countries would be affected. In all the South and South-East Asia Region some kind of economic grouping was likely to take place and he believed that many statesmen of countries bordering India were think- ing on those lines even now and once their hands were free some- thing on such lines would develop.

NO EVIL DESIGNS

Any such development of closer co- operation in South-East Asia was not meant to be and would not be, he was sure, a kind of grouping against any other group. Great Powers with a guilty conscience could not imagine anything except in terms of evil designs against them but in this case there were no such designs. It was quite inevitable that there should be this geographical and economic regrouping for mutual advantage, not against any- body but just to preserve their own freedom, political and economic, and to help each other as far as they could. He had little doubt that ultimately in the South-East Asia Group Australia and New Zealand would also find a place, because geographically they had to be there. It was not a racial or religious idea but an idea essentially based on geography, which ultimately had a powerful influence on future policy.

EVERYBODY ON TRIAL.

Mr. Master had said that the busi- ness and commercial community was on trial. Actually everybody was on trial, Government most. He was not sure that they had emerged out of the test as successfully as they would have liked to emerge. They had not. He hoped that whenever they saw any errors or mistakes they would point them out. Naturally Government wanted them to be pointed out in a friendly way but if they felt otherwise, they could point them out in some other way (laughter).

Here were all these enormous diffi- culties and Government wanted their goodwill and co-operation.

I. N. T. U. C. AND PLANTATION LABOUR.

The second meeting of the Indus- trial Committee on Plantation will be held at New Delhi on the 31st March and 1st and 2nd April.

The Committee's constitution which has recently been enlarged provides for 24 representatives, 8 each of the Government, employers and workers. Five of the workers' representatives are nominees of the I. N. T. U. C. and they are :—Kamakhaya Tripathy and Rabindranath Kakati from Assam Valley, Paros Chandra Chaudhury from Surma Balley, Khagendranath Das Gupta from Bengal and P. S. Bharati from South India. The I. N. T. U. C. claims a membership of about one lakh in this industry.

Today On Radio

BOMBAY, March 29, (Monday).

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. P B Nippanikar (Vocal Music) 7-40 News in (M) 7-50 in (G) 8-0 News in (E) 8-15 News in (H) 8-30 Shripad Nageshkar 8-45 P. B Noppanikar (Vocal Music / 12-0 p.m. Bahnon Ke Liye (Programme of special interest to women in Hindi, Urdu and Hindus- tani) 12-45 News in (M) 12-50 News in (G) 12-55 Bhajan, Dadra Aur Ghazalen 1-25 News in (H) 1-30 News in (E) 1-40 The Bohemians 2-0 Milliza Korjus- Soprano-with Orchestra 2-15 Inter- national Concert Orchestra 4-20 V. D. Ghate 4-45 Shankarrao Khatu (Bhajan aur Abhang) 5-0 Madhurika Muzumdar and Party 5-15 V. D. Ghate 5-45 News in (K) 6-0 News in (E) 6-10 News in (H) 6-15 N. D. Koli 6-30 Shankarrao Khatu 7-0 Topic of the Day 7-10 Local Announcements and Weather Report 7-15 N. D. Koli 7-30 Arthik Avalokan 7-45 "Vinanti" 8-0 News in (M) 8-15 News in (G) 8-30 Haribhau Ghangre- kar 8-0 News in (E) 9-15 News in (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News Relay 9-40 Musical Interlude 9-45 Microbe to Man: The Outlook for Homo-Sapiens (Talk in English by Dr. Suresh Sethna) 10-0 Haribhau Ghangrekar

VARIATIONS.

41.44 m. (7.240 kc/s)—7-40 a.m. Garbo Ghumavane 5-45 p.m. Madhurika Mazumdar and Party 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners Topical discussion on Adult Education: written by Kamalesh Thakkar.

61.48 m. (4.880 kc/s)—7-45 p.m. Commercial News 8-0 G. K. Nimkar 9-0 G. K. Nimkar 9-30 Gaulan 10-0 American Sketch Book.

CLOTH PRICES

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The Public are hereby informed that our Mills' wholesale dealers have been instructed to charge only a reasonable margin on our Mills' goods and the Public are requested to communicate in full confidence with the undersigned if they are called upon to pay unwarrantedly high prices for these goods.

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-INDIA WEATHER

ONA, March 28, (A. P. I.): The wing the weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperature and rainfall in inches during the 24 hours from 1st November 1947 d departure from normal recorded t 08-00 hours (I. S. T.) on March 28 1948 :—

Ahmedabad 104 73 0 4.4 plus 4.0, Allahabad 100 68 0 1.3 minus 1.3, Bangalore 90 66 0 1.6 minus 2.4, Baroda 106 65 0 1.1 —, Belgaum 98 66 0 2.9 plus 0.5, BOMBAY 89 75 0 0.3 minus 0.9, Calcutta 93 74 0 7.8 plus 4.0, Colombo 89 70 0.1 17.0 minus 11.3, Cuttack 101 73 0 9.1 plus 5.2, Darjeeling 61 41 0.6 2.2 minus 2.3, Dehra Dun 84 54 0 5.7 minus 1.7, Delhi 92 62 0 4.7 plus 1.9, Hyderabad (Dn.) 99 69 T 1.1 minus 1.4, Lahore 89 60 0 4.8 plus 1.5, Lucknow 98 62 0 1.5 plus 0.9 Madras 91 76 0 5.6 minus 15.9, Mahabaleshwar 87 67 0.2 3.0 plus 0.8, Multan 93 57 0 1.1 minus 0.4, Mussoorie 64 40 0 9.3 minus 0.6, Nagpur 99 70 0 5.0 minus 2.1, Ootacamund 74 49 0 3.9 minus 7.1, Pachmarhi 89 67 0 4.5 plus 1.5, Patna 90 67 0 0.6 minus 1.7, Peshawar 84 56 0 3.5 plus 2.6, Poona 101 68 0 2.0 plus 0.6, Rajkot 103 69 0 0.1 minus 0.4, Shillong 70 48 T 3.0 minus 2.3, Sholapur 100 71 0.3 0.9 minus 1.4, Simla 61 47 0 7.8 minus 1.7, Srinagar 64 43 0 — —, Surat 101 71 0 0.1 minus 0.5.

DAILY WEATHER SUMMARY

POONA, March 28, (A. P. I.): The following is the weather summary for Sunday, the 28th March, 1948 :—

Yesterday's low pressure area over Rajputana has probably moved eastwards and lies this morning as a low extending from Berar and the west C. P. to the south U. P.

Thundershowers occurred locally in Assam and Malabar and at a few stations in the Eastern Pakistan, Orissa, the Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad.

Day temperatures have fallen in the west Deccan and the C. P.

FORECAST UNTIL 29TH MARCH EVENING: Thundershowers will occur locally in Malabar, the south Bombay Deccan, north-west Hyderabad, Berar and Assam and at a few stations in Kashmir, the C. P., east Central India, the south-east U. P., Chota Nagpur, South Bihar, West Bengal and the Eastern Pakistan.

Day temperatures will rise in the north Bombay Deccan, Gujarat and the west U. P.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

It is our daily duty to consider that, in all circumstances of life, pleasurable, painful or otherwise, the conduct of every human being affects, more or less, the happiness of others, especially of those in the same house.

—LEIGH HUNT.

The Bombay Chronicle

SPLENDID RECORD

As the Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, said in the Indian Parliament some days ago, one of the historic developments, since India became free, is represented by the plan of the integration and democratisation of Indian States and its progress during the short period since August 15. What has been achieved already is almost phenomenal, a very interesting account of which has just been given by Mr. V. P. Menon, the man most directly and closely connected with those developments after the States Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. The background emphasises the character of the problem and the magnitude of the achievement in solving it. When the British handed over power, they left behind 562 States and several hundred other non-jurisdictional States practically independent as so many sovereign units in the Indian Union—only a handful are situated in Pakistan. What would have happened to the political and economic progress of India and to peace and harmony if these States had been left free to function separately and independently as about a thousand autocratic sovereign States, dotted about all over India? Mr. Menon gave the answer at his press conference: chaos and confusion inside, trouble with India and "not one Junagadh but several hundreds of Junagadh in India" involving India in external difficulties too. Sardar Patel's plan was designed as a solvent of all these troubles. Those who in India and, significantly abroad, have criticised the Ministry as going too far or too fast are not unprejudiced nor have they any goodwill for, or friendly interest in, India. They are mostly those, who are sympathetic friends of autocracy and feudalism regardless of what the perpetuation of these evils may mean to the autocrats themselves, to their people and to India.

Such critics do not count because they ignore the consequences, as pointed out by Mr. Menon, of the preservation of so many hundreds of political anomalies in India. And in any case they have been confounded by the splendid success that has already attended Sardar Vallabhbhai's plan. Many factors have contributed to this success. The plan is the best and most speedily practicable, it has been pursued by the Sardar and his officials in a spirit of wise and ...thetic statesmanship, it re... and reflected popular ...ation and most of the ... it inspired by the ... realism and also o... protected long and deliberately. Thus is it that without any compulsion so many hundreds have accepted the plan and surrendered their personal powers either through merger with Indian provinces or integration into groups or through the process of internal democratisation. Already the picture of India is radically changed leaving only a few spots still retaining their pre-August 15 character. The most important, in fact, the only one, so left is the Premier State of Hyderabad which has, beyond doubt, made serious difficulties so far. Mr. Menon, however, has revealed that negotiations are to be resumed shortly between the States Ministry and the Nizam's Government. The Indian Government has approached and tried to deal with the special Hyderabad problem with conspicuous patience, forbearance and sympathy. It is in the interests of the Government of Hyderabad to appreciate this fact and to realise that persistence in its present attitude cannot help any one and certainly not itself. It is of the essence of wisdom and of sacred obligations to Hyderabad and its people that the Government of Hyderabad should give up its undemocratic and unsustainable stand which, whatever troubles and difficulties it may cause, can ultimately end in only one way.

The States Ministry has thus gone neither too far nor too fast. There is, indeed, less injustice in the criticism that it has not gone far or fast enough. But this is the criticism of impatience. Already all unworkable anomalies have been eliminated. The grouping process has gone on rapidly, leaving only a few viable States to function separately. In course of time a good many of those few too may come into the groups. In the meantime, the important thing is internal democratisation. Substantial progress has been made in this direction in practically every State. The Ruler's privy purse has been limited and his powers are being delegated to popular ministries and Assemblies. In the context of the present situation what is needed is the establishment of the sovereignty of the people; which is being done. The continued existence of a nominal ruler is immaterial. There is for instance, limited monarchy in Britain and, we recall, that in a State where the people and its representatives are supreme, Parliament can even secure the abdication of the monarch.

Frankly Speaking

Welcome Denial

According to Reuters diplomatic correspondent, British officials in London have read with considerable surprise reports from New York that Britain and the United States were in negotiation over the possibility that Britain might remain responsible for Palestine administration after May 15. A British Foreign Office spokesman is quoted as categorically stating that "no such negotiations are in progress and no proposal has been made by the United States either formally or informally that the British authorities should stay on in Palestine after the dates named for final withdrawal". The denial is welcome. What is even more welcome is the report that the dates for withdrawal of British forces will not be changed at the last minute. The British have so far refused to play the partition game and if they had now agreed to remain beyond the scheduled dates they would have participated in it. For as the Arabs have rightly declared, the present Trusteeship formula of President Truman is calculated only to facilitate partition later.

Falsehood Exposed

At his Press Conference where he surveyed the progress made by the States Ministry in solving the States problem, which British rule has left behind it, Mr. V. P. Menon referred to the malicious and false report that the Government of India were indirectly negotiating with the Kalat State. Denying that report Mr. Menon revealed the actual fact, which constitutes a complete reversal of the insinuation of the propagandist, who even went to the extent of alleging that India was trying to bribe Kalat into the Indian Union with an offer of three million pounds. The fact is, on the other hand, that Kalat itself had approached the Government of India through one of its agents for accession to the Indian Union

Instructive Example

The Indian Government refused to discuss such accession. And why? "Because" to quote Mr. Menon, "We stand by our commitment that we will not touch a single State, which rightly belonged to Pakistan in the sense that it is geographically situated inside Pakistan directly and indirectly. We will not repeat the policy of Pakistan with regard to Junagadh". We emphasise this statement of what actually happened, not because some malicious, inimical and false anti-Indian propaganda has been exposed, but because it shows India's bona fides and consistent observance of a principle, which is that if a State has no geographical or other connection with India, its accession cannot be accepted. The Kalat example, as a contrast with that of Junagadh, proves that India is faithfully guided by principles and does not yield to the temptation of self-aggrandisement or of strategic manoeuvres against the neighbouring dominion. The Kalat case ought to prove instructive for those members of the Security Council, who still refuse, ... some reason or the other, to ap... the policy and attitude of ...dia.

SILK FROM THE SEA

(BY EGON LARSEN.)

A short time ago an exhibition was held at Edinburgh which showed once again how ancient folk-lore foreshadowed the latest achievements of science. The coastal inhabitants of many European and Asiatic countries, for thousands of years, have been utilizing a raw material that is available in unlimited quantities and with but little work—seaweed.

It has fulfilled its purpose as an excellent manure for a long time in Japan, just as it has done in many coastal districts of the United Kingdom. In the sheltered bays of Northern Ireland there are seaweed farms ("Fucus farms") where this manure is cultivated in a primitive fashion; in the Orkneys, the sheep graze on the alga-covered rocks at low tide. In North Scotland the inhabitants boil a certain kind of seaweed, add oatmeal, and give the mixture to the calves as food; ground seaweed is also used as winter fodder whereby the easily digested sugar content has proved especially valuable.

SCIENCE TAPS ALGAE.

Seaweed for human consumption is valued on the Irish and Scottish coasts; one sort, for instance, is known as "sea lettuce". The salts contained in the algae—iodine, soda, potash and saltpetre—have been extracted since time immemorial by burning it; natural dyes have been obtained from certain bluish types of algae, while others have been used as simple remedies, mainly for goitre, in view of their iodine content.

It is only recently that science has turned its attention to algae. Modern processes and ways of using them, of which there are many, surprised visitors to the Edinburgh exhibition, arranged by the Scottish Seaweed Research Association, which was formed in 1944 with the support of Britain's Government and of industry.

Since September, 1947, this organisation has had an excellently equipped research institute at Musselburgh, Midlothian, where a group of biologists study the growth, harvesting of algae and the conditions necessary for them to live, while engineers develop methods of harvesting them and chemists deal with analysis and industrial preparation. It is already known that an entirely new organic chemical industry with a potential value of some £15 million a year could be produced from seaweed.

DIFFERENT TYPES.

We know, nowadays, that many more plants grow under the ocean than on land. A million-and-a-half tons of algae which could be harvested, grow round the Orkney Islands alone; in many coastal districts the algae growth is more than 100 tons a mile. There are countless different types, from microscopic little plants to giant species over 700 feet long. Many types float on the surface of the sea, some cling to rocks and others are left behind by the outgoing tide. Even mere quantitative cataloguing takes a great deal of work and requires modern aids; radar and air photography are used to detect submarine algae forests, in which Britain's Admiralty, Army and the Royal Air Force have given the S. S. R. A. much assistance. A special kind of view-box was invented by technicians for the convenient study of plants below the surface of the sea.

To utilise this natural bounty for industry, first of all the most economical methods of harvesting must be found. Seaweed washed ashore or left behind by the tide can easily be cut by hand, and one man can bring in a hundredweight an hour. But under water, mechanical methods have to be used, for seaweed sinks to the bottom when cut. Six different systems and types of equipment are already on trial on the coast of Scotland, so that the best can be chosen from practical experience.

The second problem is the large-scale industrial exploitation of algae products. So far this has only succeeded with alginic acid; but every ton of alginic acid extracted from seaweed is accompanied by a further three tons of valuable chemicals which, so far, must remain unused for lack of any suitable process to exploit them. A great new field of research lies open here.

Alginic acid is the raw material for "Algin", a viscous substance discovered in 1884 by the British scientist Stanford. This was used in Britain during World War I to make an excellent substitute for gelatine, and it also yields a cheap, non-inflammable substance resembling cellophane. During World War II, alginic acid was used to produce synthetic fibres for the first fibres weaving the resulting seaweed promises to become one of time.

FOR FASHION HOUSES.

In this research workers were first tormented by an irritating property of these fibres: when washed in soap or soda they simply dissolve. Today this is the most valuable of the properties of these fibres, for someone thought of combining them with other flores, weaving the resulting yarn and then merely washing the alga product away. Materials which are "self-sealing" in the rain, crepes, lace, imitation astrakhan and even rayon which takes dye well have emerged from this chemical wizadry. Experts prophesy a great future in fashion showrooms for silk from the bottom of the sea.

Various cosmetics, too, have a seaweed product as base; it is, furthermore, being successfully employed in the enormously extended plastics industry in Britain, which is always seeking new raw materials. Paper has been made from it, but also—in conjunction with wood-waste—plywood walls which will hold nails. The food industry has discovered that children's foods, dried milk and cocoa dissolve more readily in water when mixed a certain seaweed product; jams and jellies set more easily, salad dressings, ice cream custard and meat sauces are all improved by these additions. A new sugar substitute for diabetics also comes from the same source.

Photographic films printers' ink and marking ink and car polish—seaweed improves a great variety of products, and if added to the water in kettles, pots and pans, prevents fur. In medicine, the seaweed product, agar, once a Japanese now a British speciality, is of great importance both as a base for germ cultures and as a laxative; seaweed promises to become and of the most important raw materials of the future.

WILL THERE BE PEACE?

Unenviable Plight Of Iran

By Yousof Mazandi

TEHERAN, March 12.—Recent events in Czechoslovakia have had a profound effect on the people of this country, and the question, "Will it be Iran's turn next?" has now assumed real proportions here. Reports at present circulating in Teheran tell of concerted communist activity in Iran's northern provinces, which, if true, can have very far-reaching implications, as has already been demonstrated here in recent years, especially in the Pishewari separatist movement openly sponsored by the Soviets.

Iranians have for long felt that World War II was no "war to end wars." The strategical position of their country and the rivalry between the Soviets and the British in Iran, especially during its occupation in the latter part of the war, have given them no cause for jubilation or any special feeling of security for their future. Iranians know that they are the only small nation bordering on the Soviet Union that has dared anger the Kremlin. They somehow feel that Russia is not likely to forget that Iran "bluffed" the Soviets over oil concessions in this country, and they, therefore, fear that, perhaps, in the not-too-distant future the day of reckoning will arrive.

Radio Moscow, Radio Baku and Soviet-sponsored local newspapers have recently taken no special pains to allay these fears or to hide Russia's dissatisfaction at the "breach of faith by Iran's reactionary governing group." After the rejection by the Majlis, or Iranian Parliament, of the Soviet oil concessions bill, Iran's attitude towards her Northern Neighbour has been consistently dubbed as provocative by Russia and her local protagonists.

Soviet Warning To Iran

In a protest note on January 31st, the Soviets alleged that Iran was being converted into a military base against the U.S.S.R. The note added that Iran's behaviour was inconsistent with her 1921 treaty of friendship with Russia: this treaty permits Soviet forces to occupy Iran if Russia's security is threatened from inside Iran. Only a few nights back Moscow Radio warned its Iranian listeners that their Soviet Neighbour would implement the 1921 treaty if, as reported by the B.B.C., the United States aircraft carrier, "Valley Forge", entered the Persian Gulf and held manoeuvres in Persia's waters. This Russian threat gave the Iranian Government, the Pr... and members of the Majlis quite anxious weekend: the Propag... department was feverishly instr... immediately "categorically" to de... that "Valley Forge" or any other ...rrier had been granted permission ...enter Iranian imperial waters, let ...ne manoeuvre there.

The Majlis recently ...pproved a bill for the purchase of ... million dollars' worth of mili... equipment from the United Stat... the real value of these supplies, sur... to U.S. Army needs, it is believed, in the region of a hundred millio... dollars. When these military suppli... arrive in this country they are to be used to "maintain internal security and protect Iran's territorial integ... in case of foreign aggression." ...ranians, generally, know from wh... direction to expect a threat of ...ression, but they also know that ...e arms they will get can do noth... to stem the attack from this direc...

The average Iranis... whose needs have been for centu... past ignored by the Government, ...d whose destiny has been missha... by foreign rivalries and, recently, ...iverse ideologies, can only pray ... peace if he is at all even to con... his difficult existence. A war, to t... ordinary Persian, can only mean ... annihilation—Iran's fate in another ...ar can be no better than Poland's ... the last. It is world peace and t... strength of friendly foreign powe... that can give Iranians any hope fo... the future.

U. S. A. Hold Key To Peac...

What can be done ... Iran and other countries like I...? To the Iranian, it seems cle... at the peace of the world rests ...ely in the hands of the United ...ates. There are only two countri... with any war potential: Russia an... America. It rests with the Unite... States mainly and with her attitude ... towards the Soviet Union that t... peace of the world can be safegua... The U.S.A must help bring abou... truly United Nations Organization ... th the presence of Russia and ... communist satellites in this Asse... of Nations, whose aim should be ... promote better understanding an... closer relations between the di... nt groups in the world, it seems ... that the present Organization ... s only in name. It is common ... wledge that the communist bloc i... U.N.O. has given this Organiza... very little chance of doing anyt... constructive since its inception.

Bequeathed Her Wealth For National Emergency

BY ROBERT MUSEL.
(UPA Staff Correspondent)

LONDON: Joanna Southcott, the rhyming propheteer — she amassed a fortune predicting the future—left a sealed box when she died 133 years ago with instructions it was to be opened only in a time of national emergency with 24 Bishops among the witnesses.

The Panacea Society, which exists to promote the writings and philosophy of Joanna the Just, believes the time of national emergency spoken of in her will is right now. They point to Britain's economic troubles and its desirable future in a world of warring atomic giants.

But the Bishops either do not agree about the emergency or else—and this is inconceivable to the Panacea Society— are not convinced that Joanna knew what she was writing about.

"For years", said Robert Temple, Secretary of the Society, "we have been pointing out that crime and banditary, distress and perplexity will increase in Britain until the Bishops open the box. If they refuse...Kwell the nation suffers. So does the world."

Apparently no one but officials of the Society has ever seen the box but Temple gave assurance it would be produced as soon as the Bishops gather. He firmly believes it contains a magic formula to put the universe right.

Meanwhile, the Panacea Society is doing quite well sending squares of linen endowed with healing powers to its members. The members dip the squares into a little tap water and use them to cure anything from housemaid's knee to business trouble. It also has a tidy bank balance from bequests left it before the turn of the century when it had a huge membership.

Joanna was born in 178... and when she was 40 became convinced she had supernatural gifts, ... she wrote and dictated prophecies in rhyme and announced herself as the woman spoken of in Revelation XII ("and there appeared a great wonder in heaven — a woman clothed with the sun, and the moon under her feet and upon her head a crown of 12 stars".)

Joanna might not get much today but back in 1800 and thereabouts she collected from dol. 2 to dol. 4 each from 144,000 "elect", giving each a little rhyme in return.

This would be over dol. 1500,000 at today's exchange. May b... Joanna knew something after all.

BAGHDAD, (UPA):— A recent decision by the Iraqi Government, permitting the settlement of Yugoslavia, now in the U. S. British zones of Germany and Austria, will be taken by Iraq under the scheme. They will be settled in Suleimaniyah, Erbil and the mountanous region of Mosul province.

The scheme has emerged from common decision by Iraq, Syria, Transjordan and Egypt to accept the immigration of those refugees, who fled their country to escape, it is stated. "Soviet-inspired" persecution, and whose condition at present is described as "very bad."

Momins Condemn Pakistan

Complicity In Kashmir Affairs: Nizam Asked To Accede To Indian Union

PATNA, March 28, (A. P. I.): The All-India Momin Conference, which concluded its tow-day session tonight, passed a resolution advising the Momins to join "en masse" the Congress, the only organisation which stands for the hopes and aspiration of the down trodden masses and for a secular and democratic state, in view of the fact that the Conference will function now as a social economic organisation."

The Conference also passed resolutions on Palestine, Hyderabad and Kashmir

The resolution on Palestine condemned and opposed the partition plan and expressed sympathy with the Arab league in its efforts to preserve the integrity of Palestine and asserted that the Muslims would never accept the partition plan.

The conference pledged its support to Sheikh Abdullah's Government and condemned the action of Pakistan Government for "its complicity in the raiding of Kashmir which had been proved beyond doubt" and requested the Government of India to take drastic measures to clear the Kashmir territory of raiders."

Regarding Hyderabad the Conference appealed to the Nizam to accede to the Indian Dominion because of the geographical situation of the State and condemned the activities of the Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen but

AMERICAN WRITER'S TRIBUTE TO GANDHIJI

HYDERABAD (Nn.), (By Mail), (A. P. I.): The view that by the death of Mahatma Gandhi communalism in India was given the most telling blow was expressed by Dr Stanley Jones, the well-known American Evangelist, addressing a public meeting at the Y. M. C. A. on Thursday evening.

Dr. Stanley Jones, who is now engaged in writing a book on Mahatma Gandhi, added that Mahatma Gandhi represented the view that India was for all Indians while the four bullets that penetrated his heart symbolised a different view—that India was only for some, namely the Hindus.

Paying tribute to Gandhiji for the way he fought to achieve independence for his country Dr. Stanley Jones said that Gandhiji's non-violent non-co-operation movement was a battle of the greatest importance in human history. It was a new kind of weapon, the weapon on one's own suffering: matching one's capacity to suffer with the capacity of the other to inflict suffering

World Centre Communications

(By Sydney Brookes, Reuter's Staff Correspondent)

LONDON—Tangible evidence that the technicians of all nations can cooperate whatever difficulties may be encountered by the politicians, is found in the London Telephone Exchange.

After a two-year struggle to re-create systems smashed in wartime, the exchange is today handling 3,000 calls every 24 hours between people of almost all nations of the world.

By land line or by radio, London links all the world's main capitals and provides connections between most of the countries and peoples where telephones are used.

When the international telephone system was struggling to its feet again in 1945, London watched this symbol of peaceful co-operation steadily gaining ground, over the oceans, free of fighting navies; over the air, free of the twin dangers of fighting aircraft and enemy propaganda, over the landas armies began to go home.

But telephones exchanges had been smashed. Lines had been destroyed in battles, taken over for military purposes or simply stolen for their intrinsic value.

Radio stations had to be brought back to the uses of peace, or re-built where enemy action or scorched earth policies had destroyed them.

Not least of the problems was the almost worldwide shortage of paper. There were no telephone directories and the old directories were useless owing to the widespread movement of populations in the upheaval of several years of war.

But the technicians worked ... on the heels of the soldiers and the politicians, and where these sometimes failed, the technicians gradually won through. In May 1945 London was once again calling Paris and Brussels. In June of that year, London talked normally again to the Hague, and Kenya, Switzerland came back "on the line" in September, while the Oslo service was re-opened in October. By the end of the year Denmark could talk through London to Egypt, Luxembourg could call Italy.

Most of the early post-war services had to be limited to essential government, press, or commercial calls. With the many restrictions, the average calls through the London international exchanges was only three hundred a day.

The daily total is now almost back to pre-war level

With as many as 250 operators working on the banks of switchboards at one time, London now averages 1,000,000 calls a day. At times the peak load is even higher. Almost anywhere in the world, the ordinary telephone subscriber can pick up his telephone and speak to whom he pleases, whereever he wishes.

A new link was established on March 4 this year between London and Shanghai, the first between Britain and China. Where connecting services are available, the radio telephone beams now make it possible for a Chinese to call an Ukranian, and so can to call a Dane an Eskimo or a Rumanian.

There are few countries outside the international service. There is hardly any service to Turkey but there will be. Albania's telephone system is not up to the standard required for international commission which is acting as a little United Nations and overcomes the problems of national communications.

London, and all linked exchanges can call Moscow Leningrad, or Kiev, but the Baltic state are not connected. When Riga's name was changed to Tallinn, the international telephone link was dropped.

There is, however no curtain, iron or otherwise, across the telephone service to and from the Eastern European States. London can put through a call to Prague in a few minutes, to Bucharest or Belgrade.

Radio has to be used for a call to Greece to "jump over" intervening technical and political difficulties. Radio is used, too, for calls to Spain and Portugal; but the land line service is expected to resume shortly now that the Franco-Spanish frontier has been re-opened.

Beyond the European land mass radio crosses the world's oceans. Cables have been found by the technicians to use under-water cables for telephones. A cross channel link serves the busy circuits to the Low Countries. Two submerged "repeaters" overcome the technical difficulties which have made this sort of transmission difficult.

In the main the technicians work on water as they treat a frontier. Interference cannot go through it they go over it. Beam radio now serves points as far away as New Zealand 12,000 miles from London.

At the switchboards busy operators feel the best of world events. Even when the political world is peaceful, the telephone is busy, but routine.

When statesmen clash, when aircraft crash or ships are wrecked, the telephones jump into new activity.

The recent political developments in Czechoslovakia sent up the daily number of calls, not only between England and Europe, but also over all the world-wide ocean circuits controlled by London.

The crash of a Belgian airliner at London Airport meant greater pressure on the operators. The five-power talks in Brussels meant more official and private calls as the political parties and individuals reacted in their various ways to developments.

By international agreement, English is the language of the international telephone system. But two countries working with one another may naturally agree to use some other. Thus London uses English to Germany, the Low Countries and Scandinavia, but French to most of the other European countries and foreign territories overseas.

In all languages, nations of the world do talk together over a system which recognises no national boundaries, uses no permits, demands no passports. Threethousand calls a day go through the London Exchange. These are the technicians' contribution to the cause of international

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EX-PREMIER DE VALERA'S SON LEADS AGITATION

LONDON, March 28 (Reuter).—Standing high on the ruined wall of a London bombed site, Major Vivion De Valera, Barrister son of Eire's ex-Premier and member of its Dail (Parliament) today addresssed the overflow of a 5,000 strong demonstration against partition of Ireland.

"Dev's Son" was rushed outside from the platform of a packed hall to exhort the 3,000 Irishmen, women and children, who could not get into the meeting to fight for the unity of Ireland.

The northern Ireland Government banned an anti-partition demonstration in Londonderry on Saint Patricks Day, so Major de Valera and the anti-partition of Ireland League organised today's London meeting.

Two processions led by Irish pipers converged on the hall from opposite directions. They marched bearing placards declaring "Damn your concessions. We want our country" and "England—You need our friendship. We want yours. Our terms: A United Ireland."

To cheers, clapping and stamping De Valera appealed to his audience to "strike that last blow which will make an independent, unified Ireland once again."

NO FOOLING THIS TIME

He declared: "There is no fooling about it this time. This decision affects every person of Irish blood everywhere in the world."

Mr. Eddie McAteer, member of Parliament in the Ulster Government, said the partition of Ireland was "the least publicized offence against democracy today."

"Police rule flourishes in Northern Ireland", Mr. McAteer declared.

RANGOON POLICE RAID COMMUNIST PARTY OFFICE

RANGOON, March 28. (Reuter): Rangoon police today raided the headquarters of the Burmese Communist party and tried to arrest Thakin Than Tun, Secretary-General of the party, who, however, was still at large this evening.

The raid was part of the strong measures taken by the Government to combat alleged Communist interference with labour in Rangoon, where a threat of general strike.

Export Quota For Textiles

NEW DELHI, March 28, (A. P. I.): The Government of India have fixed destinational quotas for cotton piece goods for the first half of 1948, says a Press Note. Out of the total quota of 210 million yards, 77 million yards have been earmarked for the U. S. A. and other hard currency areas. Export of the balance—133 million yards—will be allowed on the basis of 75 per cent by established shippers and 25 per cent by new comers. Applications from new comers will be invited in due course.

Regarding the 77 million yards fixed for export to hard currency areas, intending exporters should apply to the Chief Controller of exports, New Delhi, at the same time furnishing evidence of firm offers. Shipment against quotas granted to eligible applicants will be allowed on production of Letters of Credit before the Deputy Chief Controller of Exports, Calcutta and Bombay, or the Export Trade Controller, Madras, as the case may be, depending on the port from which shipment is to be effected.

Quota holders may export goods direct from an Indian port to any destination, except South Africa, on instructions from their indentors in the hard currency areas provided payment is made in the hard currency concerned.

The hard currency countries are (A) the whole of the Continent of North, Central and South American and adjacent islands, excluding territories which are part of the sterling area, the Dutch monetary area and the French franc area; (B) the Belgian monetary area; (C) Japan; (D) the Philippines; (E) the Portuguese monetary area, excluding Portuguese India; (F) Sweden; (G) Switzerland and Liechtenstein.

CRIMINALS AMONG REFUGEES

BERLIN, March 28. (Reuter): Professional criminals, blackmarketers and men who want to get away from their wives are among the thousands of Germans who stream into the Western Zones of Germany claiming to be "refugees from Soviet oppression", according to reports from refugee camps in the British zone.

German officials estimate that only about five per cent. of the 40,000 persons who cross the zonal boundary illegally every month are genuine refugees. Another five per cent. have come to take up jobs in Ruhr industry, jobs which they made certain were available before they left their homes in the east.

About ten per cent. want to join their families.

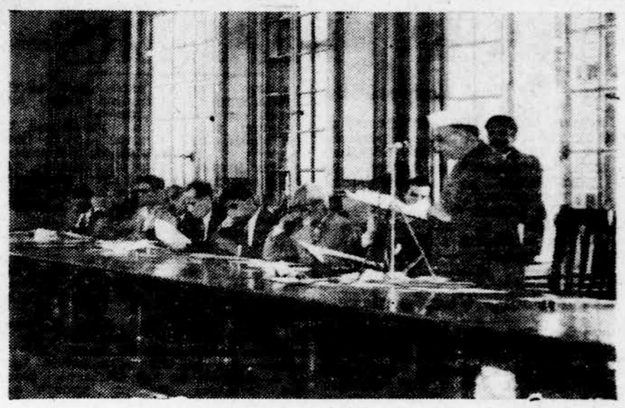
The other 80 per cent are largely people "who thought it must be better in the Western Zones" but they also include a considerable number of undesirables who are glad to take the chance to disappear.

Not all of these "phoney refugees" are criminals. Many of them, coming in from the Soviet Zone of Germany in the hope of better times in the west, merely try to make themselves more interesting by telling horror stories of illtreatment by Russians or Poles.

But even when they are criminals it is difficult to do anything with them if they come from the Eastern Zone.

Daily police notices arrive in the camps with details of men wanted in the Soviet Zone.

But even if some of the men can be identified, there is nothing that the camp police can do about it. No agreement has yet been reached between the Allies about deportation formalities between the Eastern and Western Zones.



Food Minister Jairamdas Daulatram addressing the fifth Vegetable Seeds Conference held recently in New Delhi.

INDIAN BIG BUSINESS RAISES 'RED' SCARE

(Continued from Page 1)

consumer goods, such goods are allowed to be imported as are absolutely essential to meet the requirements of the country.

"The Federation further urges that simultaneously with the laying down of the import policy inentioned above, a vigorous export drive should be undertaken on a planned basis and all facilities should be offered for the development of the country's export trade and all possible steps should be taken to secure the highest price for the commodities exported out of India. It is essential that in this connection, Government should review the working of the existing export trade control with a view to facilitating the export drive, both in raw materials and in manufactured goods, bearing in mind the needs of the country, and special efforts should be made to canalise export to hard currency countries. The overseas trade policy of the country should be so shaped as to secure an immediate improvement in the balance of payments position.

INCREASE INVISIBLE EXPORTS

"The Federation is further of the opinion that a further and more intensive drive is necessary for increasing the invisible exports of the country for the purpose of improving the balance of trade position; and it is, therefore, necessary that more active steps should be taken for developing such services as shipping, air communications, banking, insurance and for the promotion of tourist traffic for the purpose of achieving that object".

POLICY OF NATIONALISATION

Moved by Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, the meeting adopted a lengthy resolution on the policy of nationalisation of industries, stressing the need for a clear cut pronouncement by Government.

The resolution said the recommendations of the Economic Programme Committee, including those relating to the acquisition of assets for purposes of nationalisation, had created a situation under which the investing public was not encouraged to finance new industrial ventures and enterprises. "Such an attitude of hesitancy on the part of both the entrepreneur and the investing public is in effect retarding the country's progress towards industrialisation of the country. The Federation is therefore strongly of opinion that the Government in consultation with the accredited representatives of the Indian commerce, trade and industry should closely examine the recommendations of the Economic Programme Committeed and should be pleased to formulate such an economic and industrial policy for India as would provide under the existing circumstances, resources and capacities in the country, the greatest scope for private initiative and enterprise under such regulation and control of the State as may be necessary in the widest interest of the nation."

SIR CHUNILAL'S CRITICISM

Sir Chunilal criticised the recommendation in the Economic Programme Committee's report that regional self-sufficiency should be aimed at in respect of consumer goods for the daily needs of the people and said people in the textile industry felt somewhat alarmed at this suggestion. Clarification from Government would help a great deal in creating confidence among those interested in this and similar other industries.

The suggestion about the Supplementary and Complementary Relationship between large scale, small scale and cottage industries was certainly acceptable and commendable. The suggestion about the new defence undertakings and key utility industries to be started under public ownership was also not controversial. The more controversial part was that relating to the transfer of existing undertakings from private to public ownership. The suggestion that such acquisition should take place when the excessive margins of profits prevailing today had declined to a reasonable level was however nothing short of expropriation if not confiscation. "Hasten slow" was the advice he would give to Government in regard to their nationalisation policy.

Mr. K. D. Jalan, Mr. Ramabhai Amin, Mr. Lakshminarasu, Mr. K. N. Dalal and Mr. Arora supported the resolution. The resolution was passed.

GANDHIJI'S DEATH.

Earlier the meeting passed a resolution expressing "profound sense of grief" at the death of Mahatma Gandhi.

The resolution said, "India, in fact the whole world, lost in him an apostle of truth and non-violence in this war-weary world. The Indian commercial and industrial community share with their fellow-countrymen the irreparable loss India has suffered in the passing of one who had been the architect of her freedom and who is rightly called the father of the nation. Mahatma Gandhi died a martyr's death at the hands of an assassin for the cause so dear to him, that India and her sons may live in peace and amity. The Indian business community pledges its unstinted and loyal support to the National Government in the steps that they have taken to bring about amity amongst the various sections of the country's population."

The Federation also passed a condolence resolution on the death of Mr. Deviprasad Khaitan, a former President of the Federation.

The meeting adjourned till tomorrow when other resolutions would be taken up.

PITCHED BATTLES IN PALESTINE

Many Jews Killed In Arab Ambushes

JERUSALEM March 28. (Reuter): In the most violent outbreaks since the announcement of the intention to Partition Palestine Jews and Arabs in the past 24 hours fought armed actions amounting to veritable pitched battles at two places is Palestine.

Latest official reports said 42 Jews were killed at Kabiri in northern Palestine while an unconfirmed number were slain by Arabs at King Solomons Pools, six miles south of Jerusalem. The official report on the Kabiri incident said a six vehicle convoy was ambushed last night by 250 Arabs.

At King Solomons Pools an estimated 1,200 Arabs besieged a number of Jewish survivors from an armed convoy, also attacked last night.

After daylong fighting between the Jews, who had taken up position in a house one mile south of Bethlehem, and Arabs entrenched around it, a truce was arranged this evening by British military headquarters. Almost 100 Haganah men and ten Jewish women were rescued alive by the Army just 24 hours after they had escaped from the big convoy trapped and destroyed on the road.

Inside the house when troops of the Suffolk Regiment forced their way through strong Arabs road blocks were four dead Jews and 45 wounded and on the roadway were bodies of other Jews.

Announcement of the truce said it was hoped to evacuate 35 wounded Jews from Bethlehem tonight, and added that the remainder of the Jews ambushed would also be evacuated under the terms of the truce.

JEWS USE AEROPLANES

On the side of a hill within sight of 30 or more wrecked armoured vehicles that made up the convoy Reuter's correspondent watched three Jewish aircraft—Two Auster type and a Biplane make bombing runs ove the Arab attackers.

The crump of exploding bombs was punctuated by the crackle of machine-gun fire as the Arabs on the hillsides aimed at the swooping planes.

Before the truce 200 British troops took up positions about a mile and-a-half from the beleaguered Jews but did not intervene.

The Arabs warned the British if they tried to help the Jewish they would be attacked.

The truce followed.

A British clergyman's daughter shot dead by a sniper on her way to Church was one of nine British casualties in fighting which flared in Jerusalem today.

A British non-commissioned officer was shot and an officer and six other ranks were wounded in the old walled city of Jerusalem.

LADY PASSENGERS ATTACKED

One Killed: Gujerat Mail Tragedy

SURAT, March 28, (A. P. I.): Two lady passengers, travelling by second class in the Gujerat Mail bound for Ahmedabad were assaulted in the early hours of this morning and were robbed of all their ornaments. One of them died while the other has been seriously injured.

Police investigation is proceeding

Parallel Govt. In Piplada

INDORE, March 28 (API).—Parallel Government under the State Congress aegis has been set up in Piplada, a small state in Central India situated near Jaora, according to information available here.

This development is stated to follow a strike undertaken by the State employees and policemen which entered its eighth day today.

The Dewan and the Regent are reported to have left the State.

Mr. C. S. Venkatachari, the States Ministry's Regional Commissioner for Central India States has deputed an officer to Piplada to study the situation obtaining there, it is gathered.

BUILD FOR ACHIEVEMENT OF DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISM

JAYAPRAKASH ON TASKS OF PARTY: CALL NOT TO COMPROMISE WITH COMMUNALISM

MADURA, March 28 (A. P. I.) Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, General Secretary of the Socialist Party, (India), accompanied by his wife Mrs. Prabhavati Devi arrived here this morning.

The Socialist leader who is to preside over the first Tamil Nad Socialist Party Convention which commences its two-day session here today, was given a warm reception at the railway station by hundreds of people who had thronged the platform headed by members of the Reception Committee.

The delegates to the Convention met in a specially erected pandal in the Cattle Fair grounds this morning to consider the future programme of the Party in Tamil Nad and the draft resolutions. The meeting over which Mr Jaiprakash Narain presided was attended by 300 delegates from the ten Tamil districts and about five hundred fraternal delegates including a few from Pakistan and Indian States

A HEAVY BURDEN

Mr. Jai Prakash Narais addressing the delegates said that the recent decision of their Party at Nasik to cut itself adrift from the Congress had placed on them a heavy burden. If they did not falter and make mistakes, he was sure that this step would lead them and ultimately the country to those goals which they had placed before them. He cautioned them against falling victims to temptations that would come in their way and against the danger of compromising with communalism and provincialism.

Explaining the future role of the Socialist Party, Mr. Jaiprakash Narain said that it would function as an Opposition Party to the Congress as the Labour Party was doing in Britain till recently.

PARTY'S TASKS

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain added that they should strive to make their Party strong and popular by solid, constructive work they should build up their Party on foundations of positive programme of service to the country and to the peasantry. Unless they developed the Socialist movement on right lines they would not be able to avoid the mistakes of others when power came into their hands. The Congress had not come up to expectations because the Congress as an organisation never existed. It was merely a movement which was based on a national ideal and once that ideal had been realised, there was nothing left of the organisation.

The Ministers who were supposed to represent the Congress seemed to represent nobody at all and there did not seem to be an organisation which could act as a check upon them. The result was that they were doing exactly as they wished. It was, Mr. Jaiprakash Narain said the task of the Socialists now to build up a Party which would reflect the wishes of organised working classes and thus pave the way for the establishment of a Democratic Socialist Society in which they believed. This could not be secured merely by seizing political power. It must be built from the bottom. Hence it should be their duty to develop working class consciousness and educate the working classes and the peasantry.

The open session of the Convention was held this evening under the Presidentship of Mr. Jaiprakash Narain. The session was attended by about eight hundred delegates and a large number of visitors who included citizens of Madura and men and women from villages in the districts of Madura and Ramad.

Dr. K. B. Menon, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates, explained the reasons for the Socialists breaking away from the Congress.

DAMODAR SWARUP TO RESIGN FROM CONGRESS

LUCKNOW, March 28 (API).—Mr. Damodar Swarup Seth, President of the U.P. Provincial Congress Committee and a Socialist leader has decided to resign from the primary membership of the Congress, it is learned.

Mr. Damodar Swarup Seth, who came here from Delhi in connection with a meeting of the Congress Parliamentary Board, met Acharya Narendra Deva and left for Delhi today.

A majority of the members of the Socialist Party who were seeking election to the Chairmanship of the District Board, have withdrawn their candidature in view of the directive of the Socialist Party.

3 U. P. Socialists Resign From Congress Committees

BASTI (U. P.), March 28, (A. P. I.): Two members of the U. P. Congress Committee and one member of the A. I. C. C. resigned Congress membership today in view of the recent decision of the Socialist party to secede from Congress.

2ND MONTHLY SHRADHHA OF MAHATMA GANDHI

The 2nd monthly Shradhha day of Mahatma Gandhi which falls on 30th March, will be observed as under by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:—

8-15 a.m. to 9-15 a.m.: Mass Sacrificial Spinning at Congress House Compound. Hon'ble Shri B. G. Kher, Prime Minister of Bombay will partake in the Spinning and speak.

6 p.m.: Prayers and Bhajans at the Congress House Compound by Shri S. A. Deshpande.

6-30 p.m.: Public Meeting at the Congress House Compound, Shri S. K. Patil, President of the B. P. C. C. will preside and Hon'ble Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister, Government of Bombay will speak on the occasion.

Boundary Committee Formed By Karnatak Congress

HUBLI, March 28, (A. P. I.): A boundary committee to help in the formation of a united Karnatak province on linguistic basis and to negotiate with similar committees of other provinces for the delimitation of the boundaries of the proposed province, was set up today at a special meeting of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee.

French Convoy Attacked

PARIS, March 28 (Reuter).—Viet Minh raiders in force attacked a river convoy carrying provisions between Saigon and Mytho, killing six members of the armed escort, Agence France Presse reported today from Saigon.

Bhargava Leaves For Simla

NEW DELHI, March 28, (A. P. I.): Dr. Gopichand Bhargava, Premier of East Punjab, who came here yesterday to discuss with the Congress High Command the question of reshuffling of the East Punjab ministry left for Simla this afternoon.

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India's Requirements Of Electrical Generating Plant

Central Government Decides To Continue Reserve Pool

(SPECIAL TO THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE")

New Delhi:—The Government of India has decided to continue the All-India Reserve Pool of Electrical Generating Plant till December 1948, when its position will be re-examined. It is explained that to meet the difficult supply position of Electrical Generating Plant and to replace plant put out of commission by enemy action, the Government of India in the late Department of supply under-took, as a measure connected with the War, a self-financing scheme of procurement of necessary plant from overseas and the creation of a 'Reserve Pool'. The scheme was introduced in May 1942. The Reserve Pool organisation purchased a large quantity of Generating Plant at a cost of Rs. 75.08 lakhs during the war, stored it at a Stores Depot and used to dispose it of by sale to Provincial Government and private undertakings. All the plant has already been sold except a few items, the total value of which is estimated at Rs. 1.78 lakhs. A close estimate of the profit and loss indicates that when these remaining items were disposed of, the War-time transactions of the Reserve Pool would result in a net profit of about Rs. 3 lakhs. Towards the end of the war it was contemplated that no further plant would be procured and the Reserve Pool would be wound up as soon as the plant in stock which was sold was completely issued to the various parties.

ACUTE SHORTAGE FELT

In March 1946, it was realised that the country was faced with an acute shortage of Generating Plant and delivery periods which were in the region of 12/19 months were likely to increase in the next two years. Simultaneously, pressing demands for additional generating plant were received from certain Provincial Governments. To meet the situation it was decided to take advantage of the availability of certain transportable power stations which were manufactured in the U.K. during the war for relief and rehabilitation purposes and were likely to be released after meeting the demands of Russia and U.N.R.R.A. The matter was taken up at a very high level with the result that the Board of Trade in the U.K. agreed to the diversion of a few power stations to meet the requirements of this country. Under these circumstances, Government decided to continue the Reserve Pool Organisation for a period of three years, in the first instance, namely, up to the end of March 1949, and sanctioned the requisite staff for that period.

Formal orders were then placed for 13 transportable power stations of varying capacity at a total cost of Rs. 102.30 lakhs. All the thirteen sets have already been booked for sale or hire for specified periods.

A more recent post-war transaction of the Reserve Pool is the procurement of certain diesel power station from the USA. Due to the shortage of raw materials and recurring labour troubles, the deliveries quoted for diesel plant by the principal manufacturing countries overseas were between 18 and 24 months, but India was in urgent need for such plant for providing power for pilot irrigation schemes, load-building purposes in undeveloped areas and construction purposes for large hydro-electric schemes. Consequently, on receipt of an offer of immediate delivery from the India Supply Mission, Washington, of certain Diesel sets released by the U.S. War Assets Administration, Provincial Governments were consulted, and on receipt of their request that plant be procured by the Reserve Pool on their behalf, orders were placed with the India Supply Mission. Sanction was accorded to the purchase of 26 diesel sets, but so far the Organisation succeeded in securing 15 sets only. An additional set is in order; but its supply has not yet been contracted by the India Supply Mission. The total cost of these 16 sets (including 13 pumping sets) is Rs. 28.11 lakhs. Thirteen sets have already arrived in India one is in transit, one is still to be shipped, and as stated above, one is on order. All these sets will be disposed of by outright sale.

In addition to these six 500 K.W. diesel sets and certain auxiliary equipment for transportable power stations have been purchased in India through the Director-General of Disposals at a total cost of Rs. 20.54 lakhs. Four of the diesel sets are already installed at Bela Road in the Auxiliary Power House of the Delhi Central Electric Power Authority. The financial arrangements in respect of these sets is under consideration.

FINANCE COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

A review of the post-war transactions of the Pool indicates that provided no serious loss is sustained to plant during transit, the net profit after meeting all other [illegible] would be not less than [illegible]. This sum mainly represents insurance charges recovered but not actually incurred by Government over and above the cost of the plants its handling charges and departmental charges.

It was not necessary to get the Reserve Pool Scheme approved by the Standing Finance Committee during the War as the expenditure was then classified as non-voted. The Scheme was, however, placed before the Committee at its last meeting held on December 13, 1947. The Committee approved of the scheme by a majority subject to the following observations:

(a) The organisation should be run in such a way that there was neither profit nor loss to Government.
(b) When selling plant to Provincial Government or States it should be made clear that they should not re-sell it to private individuals.
(c) When sales were made to private parties it should be seen that there was no preferential treatment.
(d) Commercial accounts should be kept for the scheme.
(e) Half yearly reports on the working of the scheme should be submitted to the Committee.

The Government, it is learned, undertook a review of the scheme with particular reference to the observations made by the Standing Finance Committee with a view to determine if any action was called for on any of their observations and also if it was desirable to continue the Reserve Pool on the expiry of its present life on 31.3.49.

PROVINCIAL SCHEMES

It has been reported by the Electrical Commissioner that there is an acute shortage of plant at present, and on the other hand various Provincial and State Governments have decided to proceed almost immediately with large development schemes and short-term emergency projects. Certain unforeseen demands are bound to arise in connection with the execution of such projects; private trade is hardly in a position to secure ready deliveries against order or to carry stock to meet such unforeseen demands; and even if they are able to make supply they would not do so without substantial profiteering. It is felt that the Pool does not compete with private trade because the acute demand for plant provides ample scope for private trade to play its part. When there is an acute shortage of a commodity which has to be imported state trading has been found to check profiteering. Moreover, if the procurement of plant is left exclusively in the hand of private trade priority demands from Provincial and State Governments are likely to remain unsatisfied as plant may go to private parties whose needs may be less urgent. In the circumstances, the Electrical Commissioner has recommended that the Reserve Pool Organisation which makes all its purchases through the recognised purchase agencies of the Government of India in the U.K. and U.S.A. and has been of definite advantage and service to Provincial and State Governments should be allowed to function till such time as normal conditions are in sight.

ACTIVITIES OF VESTED INTERESTS

The present life of the Pool is up to the end of March 1949. A large quantity of plant on order which is yet to be shipped to India is expected to arrive by June 1948. It has then to be issued to various purchasers and accounts have to be settled with all parties concerned. It is estimated that the Pool must continue up to June 1949 at least if it is decided not to make any further commitments. The above estimate is, however based on several factors over which there is hardly any control, such as shipping facilities from overseas procurement of special wagons in India for the transport of plant and collection of figures from various Governments with a view to closing accounts relating to stores and recoveries from purchasers.

In view of the uncertainty mentioned above it is proposed to review the position again in December 1948 in the light of the progress made in the delivery and issue of plant in the intervening period with a view to determining the period for which the life of the Pool should be extended.

A further examination of the activities of the Pool shows that out of the thirteen transportable power stations, three are booked for hire for three years and one for a year and a half. As for diesel sets, seven out of fifteen have been taken over by the Government of India, two including one tentatively by the Government of Madras and six by the Government of the United Provinces. The Organisation may not be competing with the private trade, but it does compete with the Supply Ministry, which maintains a large organisation to make purchases for and on behalf of the Governments, Central, Provincial and States. Then again, hiring out of plant and equipment does not fit into the original scheme for which the Pool was created. The hiring out activities will require the continuation of organisation on permanent basis. There is a general suspicion that vested interests created by the War are making desperate efforts, not only to survive, but also to expand themselves by extending their activities. The decision of the Government to examine the issue de-novo in December this year should be welcomed.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Appeal To New Corporation

Sir,—One of the first things which Bombay's new Municipal Corporation should do is to ask the Bombay Congress Government, as desired by Mahatma Gandhi, to abolish compulsory vaccination. This is also suggested by British doctors in their recent petition against compulsory vaccination addressed to the Bombay Legislative Assembly—Yours, etc.

WORLD CITIZEN

Compulsory Vaccination

Sir,—The Hon. Dr. Gilder, Health Minister, recently stated at the meeting of the Bombay Legislative Assembly that he would shortly introduce public health legislation for Bombay similar to the Public Health Act of Madras.

But, Sir, the Public Health Act of Madras which requires compulsory vaccination and compulsory revaccination of its citizens, has not saved that City from severe small-pox outbreaks which is clear from the official reports of the Madras Municipality which admit that "Madras is the home of cholera and other epidemic diseases".

I, therefore request Dr. Gilder for the good of the people of Bombay to introduce public Health Legislation for Bombay similar to the Public Health Act of England which has for the last 40 years abandoned vaccination and inoculation as useless and dangerous and has banished small-pox, typhoid fever, cholera and other diseases from England by cleanliness and sanitation alone.—Yours, etc.

J. N. MANKAR,
Secretary,
The Bombay Humanitarian League.

Government's Housing Programme

Sir,—I request the Bombay Government, through the columns of your paper, to adopt a definite policy in regard to the allotment of the houses and flats under construction, under the Government Housing programme and to publish the same in newspapers for the information of those interested. For, it is not uncommon nowadays that an applicant, who has been informed one day that no house is available for allotment to him, learns a few days later that another friend of his has been allotted one because the latter kept his pocket open or because somebody passed a word for him. A very sympathetic attitude is required in the matter.

Secondly, the Government should publish the details of the building plots available in the city and the suburbs, and the terms and conditions on which people can get them to build houses, individually or on co-operative basis. The Government should encourage individuals to build houses for themselves to save them from exploitation by socalled housing co-operative societies.—Yours, etc.

F. M. TAHILRAMANI.

Federation Of Goan Unions

Sir,—There are many hundreds of Goans who have adopted Bombay as their homeland and are rallying along with their brother communities for the equal rights in social and political fields.

To improve their lot they have grouped themselves in their respective village unions—unions which do yeomen service to their members by way of offering scholarships, medical and unemployment reliefs and by various other means according to the financial resources of a particular village union.

With all these activities, one feels Goans are still backward in many respects. There must be something wrong somewhere—and unless we right the wrong we shall ever remain on the planet of our making—the planet of downtroddden and miserable beings.

To improve our lot, we must first of all consolidate ourselves into one solid block, the many Unions that are in Bombay thus forming into a Federation. This Federation could chalk out a programme of action to be worked out Union-wise amongst the members and through them among the people of Goa.—Yours, etc.

KITCHNER D'COSTA.

Traffic Regulation

Sir,—While the Bombay Police Traffic Department deserve to be congratulated for the excellent service they are doing to ensure the safety of pedestrians by regulating traffic in the crowded parts of the City, in some thickly populated business localities such measures are urgently called for.

For instance, during the whole day round about the junction of Masjid Bunder Road, Katha Bazar and Bhat Bazar, one finds the traffic arteries almost chocked up with heavy lorries overloaded with merchandise, bullock carts with goods piled high up, hand carts pulled by sweating coolies, private cars trying to make headway etc. and it becomes well nigh impossible and even dangerous for the pedestrians to squeeze their way through the labyrinthine maze of the heavy traffic. As there are no traffic policemen posted at the junction, excepting the duty policemen, now and then doing their beats, the drivers of these vehicles rush in recklessly, thereby creating every chance for accidents.

Will the Traffic Department look into this and adopt necessary precautionary measures with a view to avoiding accidents and possible inconvenience to the public?—Yours, etc.

B. S. KULKARNI.

The Matric Muddle

Sir,—I shall feel much obliged to you, if you could kindly spare some space in the columns of your esteemed daily for the following observations re: the English paper set at the Matriculation Examination which concluded on the 18th instant.

Though the English paper was, on the whole, well received by a large majority of the candidates, the passage so, for precis-writing (Q. No. 5) and the Kannada piece set for translation (Q. No. 8) are, to my mind, far above the standard expected of a matric candidate.

I wonder whether the paper-setter himself could give a very good precis or a translation of the Kannada passage into English within the short time that is allowed for each question and in the tense atmosphere of an examination hall.

With regard to the Kannada passage given for translation, it is really a hard nut to crack, and a harder one in the examination hall. As a contrast to the Kannada piece, the passages set for Marathi and Hindi, I find, are quite easy. And, in consequence, I am told that some of the Kannada students who had smattering acquaintance of Marathi in utter dispair at the sight of the Kannada piece, attempted the translation of the Marathi passage into English.

It is hoped that the University authorities will see that Kannada-knowing candidates will not suffer on account of the stiff passage noted above.—Yours, etc

A. K. RAO.
Teacher, Hindu High School, Karwar.

"The Asian Youth Festival"

Sir,—On behalf of our organisation and numerous other friends we appeal to the organiser to publicly explain what is this Asian Youth festival; who constitute the Indian delegation; what are its aims and objects; has it anything to do with the Asian Youth Organisation and how many countries are likely to attend the festival. We are given to understand that exhibition alone will fetch a very handsome income. We appeal to the organiser to take the public into confidence and state how this money will be disbursed. Last but not least, we appeal to the Central and Provincial Governments to clarify their stand vis-a-vis this festival— Yours etc.

JASWANT SINGH.
All India Youth League Bombay.

Official Carelessness

Sir,—The work of the Land Requisition Department is slow and unsatisfactory. This Office has not even cared to acknowledge receipt of applications from the public who have applied for accommodation. Cases of vacancies in buildings when reported are not, at all times, inquired into.

On December 4, 1947, immediately on seeing the Ordinance published in the press, I rushed to the Office and submitted my application for accommodation. The clerk who received the application gave me to understand that mine was the third in the order of priority. Existence of three vacancies in a building was also reported by me.

Up to now I have not heard anything from this Department as to how my position stands and where I am on the waiting list. I called at the Office on Saturday February 28, and made inquidies to this effect. A search was made to trace out my application and after more than an hour's waiting, I was told the same "is misplaced, and probably lost!" "Please apply over again and your name will be kept on the waiting list." During the time I was in this office I saw scores of people come and go, receiving a reply far from satisfactory. It strikes me, therefore, that there is something radically wrong in this Department, otherwise such a mess cannot exist.—Yours, etc.

H. S. NARAYAN

Revision Of Indian History

Sir,—With reference to your excellent editorial on revision of Indian History, one or two more points need be stressed. In the first place, the national history should so be recast that the prevailing notion that Hindus and Muslims have been fighting all along with one another from the 13th century onwards should be dispelled. It should be made clear, with proofs if proofs be needed, that almost all the wars were fought for acquisition of power and not on religious issues. That Hindus fought Hindus aided with Muslims and the vice versa should be clearly shown. Moreover, statements that small British forces were able to disperse large masses of Indian troops should be either supported with concrete proofs or should be contradicted if they are false. Enough harm has been done by history of the type we have been studying at schools.—Yours, etc.

A. L. MAZMUDAR

Primary Teachers' Pay Scales

Sir,— Primary Teachers in the whole of the Bombay Province are grateful to the Hon. Mr. Kher for paying his most sincere attention to the question of their Pay Scales. The new scales announced by the Government are a great advance over the scales of 1941, but there is very little improvement on the scales of 1946, which the Government promised to revise. The interim pay has been simply merged in the scales of 1946, with a slight change here and there.

The new scheme is still full of glaring defects which should have been avoided. (1) The annual increment of Rupee one is too paltry a promotion for a teacher to get for full ten years. (2) There is no reason why an untrained teacher should not get increment for the first two years. (3) A trained teacher is subjected to an efficiency bar at Rs. 50/- and a selection at Rs. 65/- This is against the spirit of the Pay Commissioner's Report that recommended "efficiency bars as certificates to carry out the "Higher Duties of grades." (4) There is no ratio between the mexiumum and minimum. (5) The time scale in the new scheme is more than 30 years, which is opposed to the Pay Commission Report which says that "at the bottom of the public service, a long time scale is neither called for nor justified." The Report definitely states that "we agree with the suggestion that something like 20 years' scale will ordinarily be the most desirable." In the matter of grades, the scheme does not give ordinary teachers the benefit of Class III employees which is particularly intended for "Educated skilled or trained employees." The new scale is a class in itself apart from what the Pay Commission Report recommends for all other employees, I am surprised that such a class of public servants as primary teachers should have been singled out for a differential treatment affecting adversely their interests. Government do expect that matriculates should be drawn to this profession. But I am sure that the expectation will not be fulfilled as matriculates as clerks get far better salaries than what matriculates with one year's specialised training get as Primary Teachers. If teachers are to be recruited from failed matrics only then Government have recently recognised as qualified to become primary school teachers, then the efficiency of the profession is bound to suffer.

I request Government to reconsider their decision and remove some of the glaring defects in the scheme even within the frame work of the grades proposed. The starting salary is raised over what existed before, but the same point of view is not maintained in framing the whole scheme. The recommendations of the Pay Commission Report should have been made applicable to scales for Primary Teachers, in its true spirit.—Yours, etc.,

M. V. DONRE,
President.
B. P. Pr. T. Association.

Administrative Machinery Of Central Government

Sir,—Though the popular leaders have assumed power, the state of affairs in the country gives one the feeling of apprehension. It would be dangerous to ignore the fact that homogeneity in the Government is not created merely by the replacement of top-ranking ministers unless coupled with the reorganisation of the administrative machinery. The retention of old bureaucratic heads in the administration decisively works against the necessary impetus that is urgently required. This impetus can alone come through a cordial relationship between employees and employers. An essential preliminary to such a development is fearless and frank relation between the various classes of employees and accommodating gesture of authoritative heads towards subordinates. It is impossible to expect such a peaceful relation so long as the elements owing allegiance to a different group should exist. It is well known that some of them have all the while aligned themselves with the ideologies which governed the previous Government. It would be incorrect to assume that these elements have changed overnight their outlook. In fact only in recognition of their merits and adapted to British ideologies that high positions were accorded to them and their mode and manner of administration being in keeping with that of the British under whose influence they had been moulded, the necessity arises for a purge in the various departments of Government of India.

The people owe their loyalty to the leader like Pandit Nehru and they are fully aware of the difficulties that he is beset with. But the domestic as well as world affairs makes such a purge all the more essential to be carried out without delay. It may be argued that the retention of dubious elements makes no difference so long as the ministry represents the popular will. Events however, have shown just the reverse. The recent statement of the Czechoslovakia Minister reflecting on the Chief of Police substantiates the fallacy of the above argument. It should be realised that a healthy Government derives its inspiration from the majority of workers and, therefore, is capable of averting any precipitated action that may be engineered by a few so-called chiefs. That the workers have unflinching loyalty to the great Pandit Nehru cannot be questioned. But the scepticism that is growing amongst them is largely due to the unfair treatment at the hands of these chiefs. It is these chiefs' bid for power and the unlimited means at their disposal, that makes it not at all difficult for them to satisfy personal prejudice against persons not in power, thereby keeping a pretence of judicial impartiality and innocence. The result is that ill feeling against Government is unnecessarily created amongst the members. To break this official intrigue and to bring about a homeogeneity in Government administration, it is necessary for Ministers to issue stern warnings against unjust acts on the part of heads of offices. It is equally imperative that the whole structure of classification and control rules should be subjected to an early revision. As a first preliminary a committee comprising of heads of offices and Union personnel should be constituted to examine each and every appeal addressed to the Governor-General in Council. This method will minimise cases of undue harrassment caused to Government officials.

The existing tradition of distribution and employment of staff is not to the full advantage of the Government. The Government is perpetuating the same old habit of affording maximum advancement to these chiefs without recognising the cumulative efficiency of the subordinates behind them. It cannot be denied that except in cases of a very limited number of outsiders the Union Government has given wide promotions to officials of these ranks. But at no time the range of the Class III officials has been explored. For example, the person who can mark himself well as a statistician elsewhere because of his leanings and aptitude for the same continues to rot in the A.I.R. Programme department and similarly the post office clerk who can profitably be employed in the arts and broadcasting department is not spared out. An [illegible] distribution and adjust-

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Russia Strikes Oil In E. Austria

Alleged Confiscation Of Lands From Farmers

VIENNA, March 27, (Reuter): Soviet experts were reported by Austrian sources today to have carried out successful borings for oil at Grenserndorf and Matzen in Eastern Austria.

Farmers in these districts have complained their land had been confiscated without compensation by the Soviet authorities.

Further borings were now being made at Nicdersald under, it was said, large stretches of land had been confiscated, while the whole area of the Zistersdorf oilfield is being scientifically explored for new oil finds.

Islamic Democracy In Pakistan

LAHORE, March 27 (API): The Governor-General of Pakistan, Mr. Mohammed Ali Jinnah's verbal assurances of protection to the minorities are "as good as any constitutional provisions", Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan, the Pakistan Minister for Refugees and Rehabilitation told the annual general meeting of the Anglo-Indian Association of Pakistan here today.

Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan advised his audience not to be scared of the proposed establishment of an Islamic democracy in Pakistan. An Islamic democracy, he pointed out, would safeguard the minority rights more rigidly in the light of the dictates of the Shariat than any form of democracy which, as recent events showed, could degenerate into a rabid form of dictatorship or fascism. Islam, he said, stood as a final guarantee of the basic human rights of equality and opportunity and would respect these rights for the benefit of the minority however microscopic they might be.

Characterising the Anglo-Indians as an important minority in Pakistan Mr. Ghazanfar Ali Khan assured them on behalf of the Government of Pakistan that their right to worship, their ways of life, their culture and civilisation would be duly safeguarded in the new born dominion.

Fined For Holi Revelries

CALCUTTA March 28. (API): Over 100 persons arrested in connection with Holi revelries on Thursday in Calcutta, were put up before the city magistrates. Fines from Rs. 5 to 20 were imposed on a large number of them.

70 ARRESTED IN BOWREA

Seventy persons were arrested in Bowrea, a suburb of Howrah, on Friday following a clash over a Holi procession. It is alleged that when the procession was passing through one area several persons armed with lathis attacked them, injuring about half a dozen.

An hour later a croud collected in the same locality and retaliated by looting several shops. The police arrived on the spot immediately and made about 70 arrests.

Four Die In Bangalore Fire

BANGALORE, March 28 (API): Four persons lost their lives as a result of a fire in a bangle factory in Wilson Gardens in the southern suburb of the city. The fire is said to have originated in a dump of films used for making bangles. Two persons were consumed by the fire on the spot and two others succumed later in the hospital.

Decontrol Of Cloth

The Cotton Cloth and Yarn (Control) Order, 1945, the Cotton Cloth (Control of Printing) Order, 1945, the Cotton Textiles Sizing and Filling Control Order, 1945, the Cotton Textiles (Raw Materials and Stores) Order, 1946 and the Textile Industry (Control of Production) Order, 1947 have been repealed by the Government of India and a new Order viz., the Cotton Textiles (Control) Order, 1948, has been issued which has been republished on pages 142-145 of Part IV-C of the Bombay Government "Gazette" dated March 11, 1948.

Emergency Committees For Austria

Alternative Plan If President Fails In Duty

VIENNA, March 27 (Reuter): The setting up of Special Emergency Committees to take over, should the Austrian President and Government be for some reason unable to carry out their duties was agreed on at a series of secret meetings held recently between Austrian political leaders and some members of the Government, according to well-informed quarters here tonight.

Leading personalities of the two big Austrian political parties were said by a well-informed source to have met to make plans for possible emergencies which might arise more particularly when the Austrian Treaty has been signed and the occupation troops withdrawn.

Among those said to have attended the meetings were Dr. Leopold Figl, the Chancellor; Dr. Adolf A. Schaert, the Vice-Chancellor, Herr Felix Hurdes, Minister of Education, and the former Minister and leader of the Catholic Peoples Party, Herr Julius Raab.

The two main emergencies which might have to be faced, were thought to be the possibility of Yugoslav Partisans marching into Austria after the Allied occupation forces had withdrawn, and a possible attempt by Communists to seize power by a series of large scale demonstrations.

DEATH FOR WAGING WAR AGAINST NIZAM

High Court Confirms Sentence On Accused For Throwing Handgrenade

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) Mar. 27 (API): A Bench of the Hyderabad High Court consisting of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Mir Basit Ali today confirmed the death sentence passed by the lower Court on Narayana Rao on charge of waging war with the King under Section 78 of Asafia Penal Code. The sentence of life imprisonment on the other accused, Gandiah was also confirmed by the Bench.

The appeal preferred by both the accused against the lower Court judgment were dismissed as also the revision petition filed by the prosecution for enhancement of punishment of Gandiah. Their Lordships also confirmed the lower Court's order to confiscate the properties of the accused.

Narayana Rao was arrested on December 4, 1947 following the throwing a handgrenade at the car in which the Nizam was travelling along the Kingkoti Road in Hyderabad. The grenade struck the door of the car and fell on the road with explosion. Gandiah was later arrested on the charge of conspiracy to commit the crime and wage war against the King.

U.S. Army To Continue Arctic Exercises

Plan To Evolve Team Work For All Units

WASHINGTON, March 27 (Reuter): The Army Department announced today that its plans for combined exercises of all units of armed services for remainder of this year call for continuation of Arctic training.

The announcement said "emphasis will be placed on the developments of Army, Navy and Air Force team work".

This came within a few hours of the report by Mr. James Forrestal, Secretary of Defence, to President Truman, revealing that the joint Chiefs of Staff of the United States Armed Services had arrived at decisions allotting their respective tactical and strategic functions at their meeting at Key West, Florida, a fortnight ago.

UNO TO WIND UP ATOMIC COMMISSION?

LAKE SUCCESS, March 27 (Reuter): Experts here are predicting that the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, after two years of drifting from one stalemate to another may soon tell the Soviet Union that unless she is prepared to co-operate with the majority, the Commission will end its work.

Authoritative quarters expect a "showdown" soon because the feeling has grown among the United States, British, Canadian, French and Chinese delegations that there is no point in continuing desultory discussions which have not substantially altered Russia's minority views.

The main point at issue is, broadly, that the overwhelming majority of the United Nations believe atomic energy cannot be successfully controlled unless all atomic activities are put under the management or control of an International Atomic Board.

The Russian reply is that such a Board should have only limited supervisory duties and that mining and products of atomic materials should remain completely in the hands of each State.

RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE

Russia also maintains that before an international atomic control plan can come into operation all nations must destroy their existing atomic bombs and promise not to make any more.

At exhaustive research by experts from many countries has convinced the majority that the Russian plan would not guarantee that one nation might not build up secret stockpiles of bombs. They want complete United Nations control or nothing.

Experts here predict that if the Soviet Union persists in its attitude the atomic energy commission will report at the next general assembly in Paris that a complete deadlock exists and that there is no point in continuing the commission in its present form.

They then expect the General Assembly to vote to set up a new commission with the task of preparing an international control board to include all those nations which are devoted to the majority principles and are prepared to co-operate.

SEARCH FOR MYSTERY SUBMARINE

SAN FRANCISCO March 27, (Reuter): The United States Navy today sent search planes to sea to cover the area 60 miles from San Fancisco where a submarine was reported to have been sighted by a Pan-American clipper crew. A navy spokesman said the search would continue until the Naval District Commander was "satisfied". He added: If the Pan-American crews' observations are correct, then the submarine they saw could not have been our submarine."

Earlier, a navy spokesman had said that a submarine sighted 20 miles off the California coast could not have been a United States undersea craft, because none was in the area. It was suggested at first that the craft might have been "the carp" on manoeuvres, but the Navy said the "the carp was in Monetary Bay. The clipper crew reported that the submarine submerged as the plane flew over. They saw no markings."

Italian Communist Leader's Warning

"Western Powers Are Trying To Get Country Into War"

ROME, March 27 (Reuter): Signor Plamiro Tooliatti, Italian Communist leader, told about 17,000 people in the Piazza Del Popolo here tonight the Western Powers were trying to get Italy into another war.

"The Western Powers say they show us goodwill", he said, "but what they really want is to drag our country into a western war bloc against the countries of Eastern Europe and against the Soviet Union".

"On April 18 (the date of the Italian general election) we must stop this war policy of the western countries and the United States with our votes making them understand that Italy will never adhere to a policy of war and interests that are not those of the Italian people. "We shall win cost what it may".

SHIPPING NEWS

IMPORTS & EXPORTS

IMPORTS

BOMBAY, March 27.

S.S. TIJUCA.

From Gothenberg: 719 bales paper, 73 bales boards, 87 cases hurricane lanterns, 40 cases magnitile electrodes, 419 cases steel hinges, 209 cases nails.

From Oslo:—58 bales newsprint paper, 200 bales mbaterials of Norwegian origin, 109 bales newspaper.

From Lisbon: 300 ctns cork boards.

From Port Sudan: 500 bags gum talka.

From Aden: 127 bales skins; 31 bundles copper and brass scraps; 226 pkgs. brass scraps.

From Genoa: 140 bales Italian raw silk, 60 pkgs. Coaltar dyes, 118 bales raw silk.

S.S. DWARAKA

From Basrah: 40 barrels sheep skin.

GOODS ENTERED FOR EXPORT

To Liverpool: 1082 bags mawra oil cakes—K. P. Trivedi.

S.S. DWARA.

To Kuwait—50 chest black tea—Rajani Kant and Co.

To Bahrein—5 rolls Coir matting—A. Acbatulla and Bros.

S. S. CAGLIARIA

To Aden: 12 cases aluminium utensils—A. M. Syed. 1164 bags groundnut kernels—V. Nathobhai. Dryginger 230 bags—C. Kasturchand, 50 bags V. Lalji and Sons. 20 crates glass chimney—D. H. Vasi and Co. 69 bales cotton piecegoods—C. Kasturchand.

S.S. HENRY RICHARDLEE

To Marseilles:—7979 bags nigerseed—G. Gokalchand. 1075 bags groundnut oil—The Hindustan Vanaspati Mfg. Co. Ltd.

S. S. EXHIBITOR

To Aden:—100 bags tamarind—Bhikabhai.

To Barcelona:—800 bales raw cotton—Volkart Bros.

S.S. TAIRA.

To Mombassa:—Cotton piecegoods 12 bales—Velji and Co., 10 bales—C. Popatlal. 15 bags cumin seed—C. A. Patel. 10 cases brass ware—B. C. Desai. From Bombay Representation 10 bags turmeric, 5 bags methiseed, 5 bags suwaseed, 10 bags corriander seeds. From Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. Ltd. 50 bales cotton waste blankets and 26 bales cotton piecegoods.

To Daresalam: 100 bales cotton waste blankets—Unite Traders Ltd. 3 bales cotton piecegoods—Arvind and Co. 14 bales cotton waste blankets and 32 bales cotton piecegoods—Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

S.S. BANARAS

To Copenhagen: 25 bales raw cotton—M. Motilal.

To Antwerp:—60 bales raw cotton—M. Motilal.

S.S. LOOSEDRECHT.

To Gothenburg:—2594 bags groundnut seed—The Cotton Agents.

S.S. MOUNT ROGERS

To Genoa:—11989 bags philpine copra—Ralli Bros Ltd.

Arrivals And Departures Of Steamers

ARRIVALS

"CAPE FRIENDSHIP" arrived from New Orleans on March 26. with 6534 tons of general cargo (M.M.).

"BHARATMATA arrived from Calcutta, on March 26 with 5902 tons of coal, and 725 tons of general cargo (Bharat Line).

"TEIREA" arrived from Durban, on March 26, with 3544 of general cargo and 716 passengers (B. I. S. N.)

"LOOSDRECHT" arrived from Rotterdam, on March 25, with 5372 tons of general cargo (Volkart).

"RICHARD HENRY LEE" arrived from Havanah (Cuba) on March 25, with 400 tons of cotton and hide. (Volkart).

"RIZWANI" arrived from Karachi, on March 25, with 2114 adults, 206 minors and 98 infants (M.M.).

"PROMISE" arrived from Port Blair, on March 25 with 1180 tons of timber logs. (L. Edwards).

"CAGLIARI" arrived from Genova, on March 26, with 914 tons of general cargo (Volkart).

"MOUNTROGERS" arrived from Boston, on March 25, with 600 tons of general cargo (Forces Cambell).

"JALAVEER" arrived from Moulmein, on March 25 with 4006 tons of timber and general cargo (Scindia).

SAILINGS

"EXCHEQUER" sailed for New York, on March 24. with 5000 tons of general cargo.

"ENGLESTAN" sailed for Karachi on March 24, with 1636 tons of general cargo.

"URBIND" sailed for Hull on March 25, with 7277 tons of general cargo.

"ALBA" sailed for Karachi, on March 24. with 263 tons of general cargo.

"TIJUCA" sailed for Karachi, on March 26, with 3500 tons of general cargo.

"IRRAWADI" sailed for Kundla, on March 25, with 58 passengers and some general cargo.

"HASHEMI" sailed for Porebunder, on March 25. with some general cargo.

ARBITRAL TRIBUNAL'S AWARD

East Punjab's Share Of Assets & Liabilities Fixed At 40 P.C.

LAHORE, March 27, (A.P.I.): The Arbitral Tribunal has given its award on all the 33 disputes between the East and West Punjab Governments. The award has fixed East Punjab's share of the assets and Punjab should receive its 40 percent

According to the award, East Punjab will continue to supply electricity to West Punjab till the end of March 1949 subject to the provision that during the period from March 1948 to September 1948, West Punjab will be entitled to 50 per cent of the total amount generated at the Mandi project while this share will be reduced by one quarter in the period from October 1 to December 31 and by another quarter in the remaining three months of the financial year. The Rebate Charges will be six pies per unit.

EAST PUNJAB TO GET RS. 16 CRORES FOR CANALS

The Tribunal has fixed the value of the canals at twice the amout spent in their construction. According to the 40/60 ratio East Punjab will receive about 16 crores of rupees for canals alone.

The Tribunal has also ruled that irrigated Crown Land in colony areas including irrigated forest plantations should be evaluated and that East Punjab should receie its 40 per cent share of the total value, estimated at about 11 crores and 25 lakhs.

DIVISION OF LAHORE MUSEUM

The Tribunal has upheld the East Punjab Government's claim for the division of the Lahore Museum and has appointed Mr. S. N. Gupta to supervise the division which will be carried out by representatives of the two provinces. Points of dispute arising during the process of the division will again be revised by the Arbitral Tribunal.

There will however, be no division of the Central Workshop, Amritsar, the Irrigation Research Institute, Lahore, the Government College, Lahore, the Central Training College, Lahore the Agricultural College, Lyallpur Veterinary College, Lahore, the Punjab College of Engineering and Technology, Lahore, the Rasul Engineering School and the Soil Research Laboratories, Lahore.

It was further learnt here that all but five of the decisions arrived at had been unanimous. The five important cases where the Chairman had to give an award include the questions of fixing the two provinces' share of the assets and liabilities of the Undivided Punjab and evaluation of canals and the Crown land in colony areas.

Indian Delegation To Cairo Cotton Conference

BOMBAY, March 28, (A. P. I.): Mr. R. G. Saraiya, Vice-Presi... of

SHEIKH ABDULLAH INVITES INDIANS

Plea For Economic Aid To Kashmir Through Visits During Summer

JAMMU, March 27, (A.P.I.): An invitation to the people of India to visit the valley of Kashmir in the forthcoming summer has been extended by Sheikh Mohd. Abdullah, Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir on behalf of the free people of Kashmir.

Sheikh Abdullah says "as citizens of India, visitors to Kashmir would be combining with the joy of holiday making a patriotic duty inasmuch as it would help in economically enriching our Pakistan-victimised land. Our battle against Pakistan is not merely the affair of the Kashmir people it is the war of every son and daughter of India. This, in fact, is the people's war, in which truly every Indian has to participate and contribute his best in every form.

Every visitor carries his quota of material strength and help to Kashmir as a potential buyer.

Visitors to our hospitable valley will have no problems of food and housing shortage to face, which haunt most of the other hill stations. Regarding travel facilities we are in communication with the Government of India and very soon as an announcement will follow detailing the arrangements which will be both efficient and comfortable.

I have the privilege of giving you the invitation on behalf of the free people of Kashmir to visit our land. You can rest assured that my Government will do its best to make you comfortable not merely as tourists but as our friends" Sheikh Abdullah adds

JAIPUR CABINET ASSUMES POWER

JAIPUR, March 27 (API): The new Cabinet of Jaipur assumed charge of office this morning. Besides the Dewan, the Cabinet included four representatives of the Praja Mandal, Messrs. Hiralal Sastri, Devi Shankar Tiwari, Daulatmal Bhandari and Bikram Taliwal and two representatives of Sardars, Rawal Amar Singh and Thakur Khushal Singh.

The new Cabinet, according to the announcement made on March 1, will work as a united team under the present Constitution Act and as a responsible Ministry, so that the transition to the new constitution may be effected smoothly.

A Committee representing all parties in the State is now drafting the new constitution

Y—IT ALL DEPENDS ON THE POINTOF VIEW By BUD FISHER

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Minimum Rs. 1/8/-

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MATRIMONIAL

Wanted well-settled Bengali Kayastha bridegroom (35/40) for handsome well accomplished Bengali graduate girl rich noble family. Box No. 8402, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted a beautiful charming, smart, cultured and educated bride from any of the respectable Maharashtrian Brahmin (Deshasta, Kokanasth, Karhada) communities, willing to travel foreign countries aged about 20 to 27, for a well-to-do, educated Maharashtrian widower aged 32, having first issues. Correspond with photos". Box No. 8384. "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an experienced Doctor (L.C.P.S.) for an Engineers' & Contractors' Firm to work at their job near Deolali. Apply with testimonials and minimum salary expected to Box No. 7885, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Matrics, non-Matrics for sub agencies establishments in Bombay Presidency. Apply The Apollo Trading Corporation of India, Roshanara Road, Delhi. 8410

If you want any kind of employment in India or abroad apply (stating qualifications) for our "Terms" Hastings & Co., Employment Agents, Cloth Market, Delhi. 8387

Wanted Students for Typewriting Class. Fees 3/8- monthly. Short-hand 4/-. New Era Commercial Classes 557, Cheera Bazar, First Floor. 8407

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

A Batch for Vacation—Davar's College of Commerce—Enrol immediately for all Specialisation and Professional Diploma Courses for training throughout vacation for next year's examinations. Tuition personal or postal. Call or write for Prospectus, 51, Esplanade Road. 8409

Hurry Up! Time for filling Form for Senior Cambridge, East Punjab Matriculation Examination approaching. Second language omissible. Oral Postal tuition. Evening Classes. Apply stating examination, Bombay Tutorial College, Opposite Jermahal, 545, Kalbadevi Road, Dhobitalao. (8353)

BOOKS & MAGAZINE

Discovery of India and such other books of sterling worth from the co-operative society — Sahakari Prakashan Ltd.,—Printers, Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers—24B, Raja Bahadur Wadi, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. 8403

MEDICAL ADLET

Asthma-Specific. A most powerful and highly effective medicine which relieves the dreaded disease permanently one does to be taken on (full moon) dated 23-4-48. Apply: Chitrakot Shubh Chintak Karyalaya, P.O. Box No. 17, Jubbulpore. 8405

Cobracane for T. B. All forms. Literature on request. Apply Acme Trading Co., Hyderabad-Dn. 8182

God's Gift Medicine Hydrocele will be cured like magic within seven days. Rs 3/8/- including all charges. Menaka Debi, 19 S. N. Banerji Rd Calcutta (5462)

PROPERTY FOR SALE

For Sale A Freehold Property, opposite Khamasa Gate, Ahmedabad, 853 square yards. Apply Shroff & Co., Solicitors, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. (7901)

BUSINESS FOR SALE

Slate and Tile Factory well run and most profitable with asbestos and slate quarries, factory building, cottage, own electric installation. Rs. 2,75,000. Yearly profit about Rs. 40,000. Willing exchange. Apply Bagalkot Slate and Tile Works, Bagalkot, District Bijapur. (8388)

BUSINESS OFFERS

Publicity in 30 Foreign Countries and in India to one million persons by Post. Rare chance for manufacturers and others to expand their trade. Address A. N. Sud, B.A., LL.B. Kapurthala (Pb), Agents Wanted on Rs. 750 p.m. or Commission. 8392

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Selling Agents in each City for our soaps. Apply to Saraswati Vegetable Oil Mills Limited 428, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 7839

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

For Sale—American Gumboots— new condition and all sizes. Price very cheap. Enquiries to Hardware and Electricals Ltd., 19, Strand Road, Calcutta. 8395

Those plain and printed ever-glazed American Chintz you were waiting for have arrived. Call early to have the pick of the lot. Raval Tiles & Marble, Ltd., 97A, Queen's Road, Bomb[illegible] 6778

Sterling [illegible] tical [illegible] cl[illegible] C[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES

G. I. P. RAILWAY—TENDER NOTICE

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER Bhore and Thull Ghats, Lonavla, invites tender upto 16-30 hours on 12th April 1948 for supplying and loading into wagons Clean Dhond Sand.

The Tender Schedule and Condition of Contract can be had from his office on payment of Rs. 2/- each. This sum will not be refunded. (7913)

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TENDER NOTICE

Special items costing over Rs. 10,000/- Class I Contract.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the General Manager's Office, East Indian Railway, 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta on 1st May, 1948 at 12 o'clock noon.

Tender No. SP/F/EB2/XL22 for the supply of 188 Nos. Corner Wash Basin to Drg. No. XL 22.

Tender forms and drawing can be obtained from the undernoted officials on payment of the following charges to the Treasurer, East Indian Railway, 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for the same.

(a) Tender Form at Rs. 5/- per copy from the Controller of Stores, East Indian Railway, 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta.

(b) Drawing No. XL22 at Rs. 2/- per copy from the Dy. Chief Mechanical Engineer, East Indian Railway, Lillooah.

Firms outside Calcutta may however remit the cost of the tender form to the Controller of Stores and that of the drawings to Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer, East Indian Railway, Lillooah direct by Money Order. No refund is permissible after payment.

Sealed tenders delivered by hand should be presented for registration in the General Manager's Office, and then put into the Tender Box outside the Deputy General Manager's (Works) room by Tenderer or his representative.

GENERAL MANAGER

(7910)

THE HINDUSTAN SAFE DEPOSIT CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWELFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Newnham Road, Bombay Bazar, in the City of Karachi on Tuesday the 13th April 1948 at 5 p. m. for transaction of the following business:—

(1) To confirm Minutes of the last General Meeting.
(2) To receive and adopt the Directors Report for the year ended and the audited Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1947.
(3) To declare Dividend for the year ended 31st December 1947.
(4) To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation and
(5) To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from 29th March, 1948 to 13th April 1948, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
DOONGURSEE & SONS,
Managing Agents.

Newnham Road,
Bombay Bazar,
KARACHI, 18th March, 1948.

(7908)

G.I.P. RAILWAY—TENDER NOTICE

THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER Bhore and Thull Ghats, G. I. P. Railway, Lonavla, invites tender upto 16.30 hrs. on 12th April, 1948. for transporting and stacking on Railway ground, 4,70,000 Cft. of Railway rubble at miles 80 on Thull Ghats (N.E. Line).

The form of tender schedule and conditions of contract can be had from his office on payment of Rs. 2/- each. This sum will not be refunded.

Lonavla, 22-3-1948. (7880)

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY TENDER NOTICE

Annual Contract Item Costing Over Rs. 10,000/- CLASS I CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the following and will be received in the General Manager's Office, E. I. Ry., 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta on or before 18-5-48 at 12 noon.

Tender No. SP/C/152/GB10/71 for supply of 5,160 Nos. Baskets for screening ballast.

Tender forms with full particulars can be had from the office of the Controller of Stores, E. I Ry., 105, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta on payment of Rs. 2/- per copy to the Treasurer, E. I. Ry., Calcutta and on production of his receipt when applying for the same.

Firms outside Calcutta may however remit the amount to the Controller of Stores, direct by Money Order. No refund is permissible after payment.

Tender delivered by hand should be presented in the General Manager's Office for registration and then put into the Tender Box outside Dy. General Manager's (Works) room, by the tenderer or his representative.

Tenderers if they desire may be present at the time of opening of Tenders which will be opened in [illegible] of the Dy. General Ma-

PUBLIC NOTICES

ASSAM PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

WANTED PROFESSORS AND ASSISTANT PROFESSORS

WANTED APPLICATIONS from candidates from ANY PART OF INDIA for the posts of—

(1) Professor of Medicine
(2) Professor of Surgery
(3) Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology
(4) Professor of Opthalmology
(5) Professor for diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat.
(6) Professor of Radiology
(7) Professor of Pathology

in the scale of pay of Rs. 700-50 2-900 (E.B.-75/2-1500/- p.m. and also for the posts of:—

(1) Assistant Professor of Medicine
(2) Assistant Professor of Surgery
(3) Assistant Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology.
(4) Assistant Professor of Pathology
(5) Assistant Professor of Ophthalmology
(6) Assistant Professor for diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat.

in the scale of pay of Rs 350-30-500 (E.B.)-50/2-1000/- p.m. and 3 Demonstrators of Pathology in the scale of pay of Rs. 150-160-20/2-300-25-400/- p.m. each with a special pay of Rs. 100-10-150/-.

2. The posts will be filled up on a contract basis for a period of 5-10 years. Contributory Provident Fund according to Government rules will be admissible.

3. Candidates must be medical graduates. Post-graduate degrees and diplomas will be preferred. Teaching experience is essential. Research experience would be an additional qualification.

4. Candidates should state in their applications the lowest starting pay acceptable to them. Higher initial pay may be given to really qualified and experience candidates in the scale of pay mentioned.

5. With his application each candidate must submit:—

(i) His diploma of degree and Post-graduate degree;
(ii) Evidence of age, which should ordinarily be Matriculation certificate or its equivalent.
(iii) Documentary evidence of any academic distinction obtained during the medical curriculum.
(iv) A statement of his previous experience.
(v) A certificate of health and fitness from a registered Medical Practitioner.
(vi) Treasury chalan for Rs. 10/- as application fee. The fee should be credited to the Government of Assam under the head "XXXVI—Miscellaneous Departments—Examination Fees. Receipts of the Assam Public Service Commission". No postal stamps or money orders will be accepted in lieu of the chalan. No original documents should be sent. Only copies will do.

6. Candidates should state the following in their applications:—(1) Qualifications, (2) Age on 1st January, 1948, (3) Home District, (4) Community and (5) Present occupation and emoluments thereof, if any.

Applications must be made to the Superintendent, office of the Assamic Public Service Commission, Shillong so as to reach him on or before the 20th April, 1948. Candidates who are in Government Service must apply through the heads of their Departments.

NOTE:—Candidates must see that they are eligible and must decide definitely to apply before depositing the fee in the Treasury. Candidates in Government service should make sure before depositing the fee that their applications will be forwarded by their Superior Officers. In no case, will the fee paid with the application be refunded. Application not accompanied with the treasury chalan is liable to be rejected.

Candidates are warned that their applications will be summarily rejected if by the last date for the receipt of application they are not complete in respect of all the papers prescribed in this advertisement.

8. Canvassing in any form will be a disqualification.

9. Candidates will be required to present themselves for interview at their own expense at a time and place of which they will be informed in due course. 7912

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. B.-15083 for Five Shares Nos. 220411-220415 in the Reserve Bank of India, originally issued in the name of undersigned has been locted, lost, stolen or mislaid. Due Notice thereof has been given to the Bank and all persons are warned against dealing with Share Certificate in any way.

NARAINDAS MAGHANMAL JETHMALANI. (8408)

MARATTA MANDIR

A CENTRALLY PLACED open plot, admeasuring 2,000 yards near Lamington Road and the Club Back Road opposite Bombay Central is open for being leased out for a period of 5 years. Offers regarding [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES

B. B. & C. I. RAIWAY GRAINSHOP DEPARTMENT TENDER NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS on prescribed form returnable by 20th April 1948 with separate samples for each district in sealed packets are invited for supply of rice and wheat to various grainshops on Bombay, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bulsar and Dohad districts. Further particulars and tender forms may be obtained from the office of Dy. General Manager, (G.S.D.) Churchgate. (7907)

THE INDIA UNITED MILLS, LTD.

SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 14495 of the abovementioned Company for 100 deferred shares Nos. 5429484/5429583 standing in the name of Mr. Sukhram Das Va[illegible] has been lost and the undersigned has applied to the Company for the issue of duplicate of the said share certificate.

Any person having any objection with the India United Mills Ltd. issuing duplicate of the said share certificate should lodge such objection with the Company at its Registered Office at E. D. Sassoon Building Dougalli Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, within one month from this date; otherwise the Company will proceed to issue the duplicate share certificate.

Date 22-3-48

S. D. VARMA.
Signature: (8411)

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai SHERBANOO SABJEALY MAHOMED, of Bombay Khoja Muslim inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients free from all encumbrances.

All persons having any interest or claim against or to the said Property of any sort whatsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Lentin Chambers, Dalal Street, Fort Bombay, within fourteen days from the date of publication hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece of land, situate on the South-West side of Road No. 9 (now known as Club Back Road) on the Agripada Estate of the Board (now known as Agripada West Estate) in the City and Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, which piece of land is described in the hereinbefore recited Indenture of Lease as containing a total area of nine hundred and seventy-one square yards or thereabouts but which is described in the Cadastral Survey Register as containing by admeasurement (993) nine hundred and ninety-three square yards or thereabouts together with the bungalow, out-houses buildings and dwelling houses built thereon and which is bounded, on the North-East by Road No. 9 as aforesaid (now known as Club Back Road), on the South-East by Plot No. 17 of the said Estate, on the South-West by a Service passage and on the North-West by Plot No. 19 of the said Estate which said piece of land is known as Plot No. 18 Agripada Estate and which said piece of land and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3527(1) and bear Cadastral Survey No. 1624 of Byculla Division and are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward "E" No. 4106 (5) Old Street No. 18 and New Street No. 6 Club Back Road.

Dated this 24th day of March, 1948.

PARVIZ K. MAZAGONWALLA.
For M/S. Mazagonwalla & Co.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

(7911)

NOTICE

WITH REFERENCE to the notice appearing in the issue of this paper of the 23rd March, 1948, on behalf of R. B. Jhaveri and R. K. Jhaveri through their advocate Thakurdas Trikamdas, the public is informed that the said, R. B. Jhaveri and R. K. Jhaveri have no interest or connection with the firm of T. S. Jhaveri & Co., after 11th August, 1947, and this was advertised in the issues of the Times of India and of Bombay Samachar of 16th September, 1947, and notices were also given to them through their Solicitors to that effect. The said R. B. Jhaveri and R. K. Jhaveri are not partners in the said firm as alleged. The said R. B. Jhaveri and R. K. Jhaveri have no interest in the tenancy. The alleged claims are wrongfully put forward by them only now and they are absolutely unjustified.

Bombay dated 24th March, 1948.

PANACHAND SHAH & CO.
Attorneys for
Messrs Bhailal Group Ltd.

(7914)

AUCTION SALES

IMPORTANT TO TRANSPORT COMPANIES AND PRIVATE BUYERS

One Ford Station Wagon: 1944 Model, original Body 8 cylinder 30 H. P.

One Ford Delivery Van 1933 Model, 8 cylinder 30 H. P.

and

One Opal Motor Car 1939 Model open Body Tourer 5 seater 24 H. P. 6 cyl will be offered for sale by Public Auction on Wednesday [illegible] 1948 at 4 p.m. by the [illegible] room.

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF ONE HANSA MOTOR CAR, five seater, 10 H. P. 1939 model, Laundy Body, 4 Cylinder, in good condition on Wednesday, 31st inst. at 3 P.M. (S.T.) near our rooms 72, Medows Street, Fort, under instructions from the Concerned.

Terms: 25 p. c. cash deposit.

AUCTION SALE of 250 cases Tea including 123 c/s B.O.P. Nilgiri Tea each case of 105 lbs., 27 c/s O.P. Calcutta Tea each case of 96 lbs. 100 c/s Calcutta Broken Tea each case of 104 lbs. on Monday, 29th inst. at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Godown No. 2 of Joshi Building, 61, Clive Street Dana Bunder, under instructions from M/S Haridas & Co. Attorneys for M/S Lalitchandra Shantilal & Co. and on a/c and at risk of M/S Haji Mahomed Ummer Mahomed Sheiffi, defaulting purchasers.

Terms: 25 p. c. cash deposit.

GANDHI & CO

Lixen
THE GOOD-NATURED LAXATIVE

Pleasant to take— sure in results

To keep the system regular, use a laxative that is non-griping and safe.

LIXEN has a gentle, natural action that leaves no unpleasant after-effects.

It is purely vegetable in composition being made from pure senna pods.

Pleasantly flavoured, it is easy to take and always effective for children or adults.

[illegible]DE IN TWO FORMS— [illegible]QUID AND LOZENGES.

[illegible]T'S AN *Allenburys* PRODUCT

Allen & Hanburys Ltd. (Incorporated in England). [illegible]CLIVE BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA

From Grandpa down to schoolboy John Wright's is right— they can't go wrong: After work or after play Best for health in every way!

WRIGHT'S IS RIGHT for EVERYONE!

IDEAL FOR TOILET AND NURSERY

All the Vitamins in ONE pill!

A DUMEX PRODUCT
DANISH UNITED MEDICAL EXPORT
THE EAST ASIATIC CO. (INDIA) LTD.

20 PILLS Rs. 3/-
100 PILLS Rs. 9/8

Available

FO[illegible]

Ext. Hepatis In[illegible] of fresh live[illegible]

GR[illegible]

Vitamin A [illegible] Acid (P.P. [illegible] Unite Vit[illegible] from 0.5 m[illegible] phyll and [illegible] Four table[illegible]

1. In all con[illegible]
2. As a Supp[illegible]
3. For Routi[illegible]
4. In Resista[illegible]
5. In the Ar[illegible]
6. As Genera[illegible]
7. In Surgica[illegible]
8. Anorexia.
9. Eye Condi[illegible]
10. Skin Dise[illegible]

Children: 1[illegible]

CAMA[illegible]

GEOFF[illegible]
LOMBAY, CAL[illegible]

DON'T RIS[illegible] PNEUMO[illegible] IN TH[illegible] 'RAI[illegible]

CHILLS c[illegible] taking P[illegible] shiver. As it[illegible] essences whic[illegible] lungs, soothe [illegible] germs. Your [illegible] against clima[illegible] invaluable fo[illegible] bronchial asth[illegible]

P[illegible]

BREAT[illegible] NEVE[illegible] Obtai[illegible]